

INSIDE: The lure of the Arctic in summer

Maclean's

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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THE WINDS OF WAR

MARIJKE

**The siege of
Central America**

**How insiders
undermined
Reagan's
strategy**



The U.S.S. New Jersey en route to Nicaragua





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A new lock on documents

Amendments were announced last week that could threaten the long-awaited Liberal government with yet another crisis over its penchant for security. —Page 33



A profitable, if risky, route

Despite the disastrous experience of other cut-rate airlines, the rail-truck service offered by People Express is threatening to shake up the troubled industry. —Page 39

COVER

The winds of war

President Ronald Reagan dramatically raised the stakes in Central America's simmering conflict by announcing a military buildup in the region last week. But at the same time there is increasingly vocal opposition to the president's plan, both from abroad and from Congress. Still, outright war remains a frightening possibility. —Page 14

COVER PHOTO: PHOTOFEST



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The Arctic magic

Northern travellers are getting a warmer welcome in the Yukon and Northwest Territories roughsle the potential of the tourism industry. —Page 39



A second civil war?

The growing domestic challenge to Lebanese President Amal Gemayel's administration threatens to spark renewed civil strife in a battered nation. —Page 23

Our friendly old lady may save your little old life.

This friendly old lady is the official spokesperson of fire prevention in Canada. What she knows may help save your life in the prevention of fire or if a fire actually occurs in your home or at your work.

She can tell you how to prevent fires. How to make your home fire-safe. How to deal with arson, burns, getting out of a fire safely and how to make your house fire-safe at Christmas. She does all this in a series of free booklets which are yours for the asking. Simply write:

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Fireprosa Fire Prevention Canada

Freedom going up in smoke

I find Barbara Amiel's suggestion that sexual harassment is okay provided the harasser is "your star salesman" utterly repugnant (*Controlling the Photo-Shop*, Column, July 6). Does Amiel also consider child pornography provided the magazine can be sold for a profit? Her suggestion that human dignity and decency are less important than corporate profit confirms my growing suspicion that she is the master of some cruel time warp which has displaced her from the 19th to the 20th century.

—T. VAN DER AART
Edmonton

I take a strong objection to Barbara Amiel's sarcastic comment on the efforts to ban smoking at CIBC Toronto station. As a self-proclaimed libertarian, Amiel should know that breaking glass is one of the most fundamental human rights. No one has the right to pollute and endanger the health and life of fellow human beings.

—K.J. COVATTA
Nipawa, Ont.

Anik C-2 ejected, not deployed

I enjoyed your articles about Sally Ride and the seventh mission of the NASA space shuttle program and was glad to see that this historic flight received the enthusiastic coverage it deserved. I would like to point out, however, that Telesat Canada's Anik C-2 satellite was not deployed from the shuttle with the Chandram, as reported in *A sweet smelly ride* (World, July 4). This is a common misconception because both devices are Canadian. In fact, Anik C-2 was ejected from the spacecraft by four spring plungers and was propelled into higher orbit 45 minutes later by a rocket motor.

—ELDON D. THOMPSON
President,
Telesat Canada,
Ottawa

Is alcohol woman's worst enemy?

It is interesting to note that Vancouver feminists are still carrying out their vendetta against what they consider offensive (B.C.'s) and/or pornography. Follow-up, May 30. They obviously hint at the same time-warp hypothesis that pornography ultimately leads to sex crimes. With a Women Against Alcoholism group out of action, having the courage to attack the true problem, perhaps harnessing Brown's Social causes or dumping chickencrement on bottles as a protest?

—PAUL BUTTKE,
London, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Most correspondence is for the Editor. Masthead's magazine, *Star* (see Reader 256), 777 King St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1A7.

FOLLOW-UP

Petrocan's costly push

When the federal government created Petro-Canada in 1975, Canadians, distrustful of multinational oil companies, overwhelmingly endorsed the concept of a Crown-owned oil company. At the time, upward spiralling oil prices were creating havoc on the world energy scene. But a Gallup poll released in April revealed that 45 per cent of Canadians now think that Oseas should sell Petrocan to the private sector. Interestingly, Canadians wonder if they are getting value for their money from the national oil company, now the fourth-largest gasoline merchant in the country, with 15.5 per cent of the market. Noted for Harvey Andrie, the Conservative energy critic whose party is a long-

'It is disenchanting that the maple leaf gas station charges no less than one with the scallop shell'

time Petrocan fan. "When you see that the service station with the maple leaf charges no less than the service station with a scallop shell you become disenchanted."

Since the cabinet created Petrocan, the company's assets have grown, through a series of taxpayer-financed acquisitions, to \$1.5 billion, from \$700 million eight years ago. In May, 1981, Ottawa imposed a 0.8-cent-a-litre levy on gas-pump sales, called the Canadian Ownership Special Charge, to cover Petrocan's \$1-billion purchase of Petrolin Ltd. That amount has now been raised, but the government has retained the levy to fund its \$600-million bailout of Duce Petroleum. Notes Andre "Sadly, there is a realization that this thing is costing us a bundle." In February, Indian Minister General Kenneth Dye, after completing his yearly visit of Energy, Mines and Resources, expressed concern at not finding in analysts of Petrocan's Petrolin purchase. Industry analysts also expressed concern about Petrocan's November, 1980, decision to purchase 50 Canada's refining and gasoline marketing companies. The original purchase price of \$350 million jumped by \$200 million after the



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These are just a few of the examples described in the booklet "Hydro and the Environment." For your free copy please write to: "Environment—M," Ontario Hydro, H19-86, 700 University Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5G 1X6.

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United Way
Celebrates

industry and debt were taken into account.

For their part, oil industry critics and analysts charge that the Crown firm's accounting practices and capital structure give it significant political and financial advantages over its private sector competitors. A November, 1982, study by McMaster University's Economics Department concluded that Petrocan's financial record between 1979 and 1980 was "substantially inferior to that of the industry." Moreover, the study's authors, Lawrence Krzyzowski and Peter Marzetta, contended that the Canadian public could have earned more by investing in a portfolio of oil and gas stocks than by investing in Petrocan.

While the Crown corporation benefits from its favored position under Ottawa's wing, it has felt the pinch of the oil industry downturn. The company is now consolidating its operations and reorganizing its network of service stations in Ontario alone, where gasoline sales are steadily declining, oil industry observers estimate that Petrocan has 600 more stations than the market dictates. The Crown firm is also trimming its staff, offering those generous early retirement benefits and educational leaves of absence. The staff is now reduced to 4,900 employees, from a high of 5,000 in 1982.

Petrocan is also saddled with a huge surplus of office space. Although the company will not reveal how much excess space it has, *The Calgary Herald* reported in April that Petrocan had tentatively tried to divest itself from its 39-year lease on 251,000 square feet of the Hs over building in Calgary. The company had designated that space for future expansion, and its failure to sublet could be, according to the *Herald*, costing it as much as \$16,600 a day in rental payments. The completion of Petrocan's new \$200-million twin skyscraper headquarters in Calgary this fall will only compound the company's surplus office problem.

Petrocan officials, for their part, are quick to defend company expenditures. Explained Edward Lakusta, 53, Petrocan's president: "If you are going to build any sort of oil company, you have to get some land and money up front." In an appeal that sounds more characteristic of a major multinational, Petrocan's chairman, Wilbert Hopper, 65,

in February asked the federal government to move quickly to award leases for Canadian oil—so much so that he would not have even contemplated two years ago and one that Finance Minister Marc Lalonde denied. Said Hopper: "We do not need to protect ourselves from a high price, which no longer exists. However, we do need to protect our ability to continue investing in the search for new energy supplies."

While Petrocan is beleaguered in some areas, it continues to forge ahead in others. In early May the Crown firm announced its participation, along with four partners, in a new exploration venture in the South China Sea, an area that could prove to have as much oil as

the North Sea. Later that month the company, in partnership with BP Resources, announced its decision to build a \$200-million, 7,000-barrel-a-day heavy oil development project near Fort McMurray, Alta.

If Petrocan officials are concerned about their deteriorating public image, they are heartened at least by increasing gasoline sales. In 1982 Petrocan's market share went up to 7.8 per cent, while the industry's sales dropped an average of four per cent.

But industry observers charge that Petrocan's market share increase resulted from price wars at the pumps. Still, those price wars cut into Petrocan's profits, which last year dropped to \$10.5 million from \$64.5 million one year earlier.

Whether or not the Crown oil company is serving its Canadian shareholders well is a debatable point. Said Bud McDonald, president of Gold Label Resources, a Calgary-based junior oil company: "We have to satisfy our shareholders or we go down the tube. Petrocan is still not faced with that kind of discipline. It is a terrible waste of the taxpayers' money." Still, while McDonald and many other oil company executives criticize Petrocan's very existence, such oil firms as Bow Valley Industries and Shell Canada are gratefully participating in joint ventures with the Crown firm. Explained Iva Smythe, executive director of the Canadian Petroleum Association: "There is and will be a Petro-Canada." There is and will be a Petro-Canada. It is hard to argue that Canadian will be helping to fund the Crown behemoth for a long time to come.

—GOLDEN LEO in Calgary



Lakusta used money up front

The Sound of our Toronto In the Key of Balmy Beach.



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COLUMBIA

By Don Brail

There's a sure way to tell your friends from life's assortment of lunatic clowns, camp followers and real estate agents. Bring them all together and give a short, punchy speech on the benefits of an elected Senate. Those who popple their chests over backward and stare ecstatically are not your friends.

I developed this test when I became convinced, after living in Alberta for several years, that only an elected Senate will keep the country from choking on its regional poisons. I hear a lot of crashing chairs and loud noises but I keep plugging away, partly because when so many people think you're a crank it seems cruel to disappoint them.

The other reason is that something must be done to stop the country's slide toward disintegration. Our regions are like gladiators who are tied together, headed blind and told to keep fighting until somebody falls. Everybody gets bloody, and when it's over the winners still have to drag the losers around.

Regional hostility isn't as overt as it was in 1961 and 1982, when we ditched each other over oil pricing and the Olympics. It has gone under a rock to wait out the hot times, but it can still jump out and bite, like a lizard determined to keep fit during a hot spell.

When I appeared on a Calgary talk show recently, I was amazed at how many people have given up on the Tories because they chose Brian Mulroney as leader. These people think the Tories will be just like the Liberals, run by Central Canada and obsessed with Quebec.

As Ontario women visiting relatives in British Columbia was amazed to find herself being blamed for the Liberals. Ontario voted them in, her loving cousin said, and now the whole country has to put up with the floods. How could she be so stupid?

A 16-year-old Edmonton boy, watching Toronto's summer movie on the tube, exclaimed, "Boy, do I hate the Blue Jays!"

Several Conservative premiers who might be expected to help Mulroney were instead driving premiere spots into his corner by attacking medicine. They leave him in impossible choice: he can offend the voters by supporting the premiers or outrage the premiers by backing the voters. Count on the Lib-

erals to leave this one hanging until they call an election, then use it to wreck Mulroney on the head.

The Conservatives must realize that Mulroney will have to listen to the West, because western Tory MPs will go for his throat if he doesn't. The British Columbians should know that Ontario didn't vote Liberal to spite the West but because they're innocents who love to be duped. The key should learn that the Blue Jays are a great team with the bad luck to be stuck in Toronto's Herald Square.

As for the premiers, they never change. They recall the medieval barons who aimed against the king while demanding his protection. Their interests are purely regional, but fate has given them a huge role in the national melodrama. One step they cannot take: off-Broadway Falstaffs shoved into King Lear's shoes.

And yet their subjects love them for

The premiers cavort in a national melodrama like off-Broadway Falstaffs shoved into King Lear's shoes'

it. Brian Peckham's halo may be slipping, but Newfoundlanders still enjoy him when he sticks his face into Ottawa's pit. Peter Lougheed, who once seemed right, sinks in two seasons of running back Hilda for the Edmonton Eskimos, down to much better against Ottawa. Usually he lets, but he's an authentic Alberta hero simply because he fights.

General Georges rarely realize how much blind support these guys have when they start their holy wars. Lougheed delayed approval of two oil deals megaprojects until they were finally cancelled. The oil companies lost revenue when he cut production during the oil-price fight. Then he signed a security deal that was never proved disastrous. But when Lougheed went to the polls last November, his party won 75 of 79 seats.

That's power. He and other premiers have it because they're the only face of defence against Ottawa. They are doing by default the job intended for the Senate, but doing it badly because they don't have the tools.

They have no forum in which to argue

how, so why to propose legislation, no formal laws into the federal system. Their only recourse is to fight, and the result has been an national tragedy after another.

But they're determined to keep it as a country to lose. In fact, of Ontario and Quebec together than two provinces elect 179 of 881 MPs, a clear majority. They have a total of 48 Senate seats, while all four western provinces get only 84. Six of nine Supreme Court judges are appointed from Ontario and Quebec. All provinces and two territories (Rump Canada) are permitted the remaining three.

Canada is the only democratic federation on the planet that bans every key institution, even the allegedly regional Senate, to operate in the shadows. This is the cause of the Liberals, the same thing, the endless fight. It's the reason the Liberals are burnt in 80 per cent of the country even when they do something right. On the rare occasions when the system is fair, hardly anyone believes it.

But miracles happen even in blighted countries. Lougheed now faces an elected Senate, even though it would steal power from his government. Trudeau himself is told to be gone by short change, which isn't surprising because for years he has been trying to earn more respect for the federal government. When he learned that some Liberal MPs weren't attending meetings of a committee as reform, he had them booted out.

More miracles still, many MPs and senators on the conscience have decided the man must already. They believe that senators should be elected but they're still trying to decide how, and how many should come from each province.

The last point is crucial, because reform loses its point if each province doesn't elect an equal number of senators. Yes, Prince Edward Island should have as many as Ontario, better as the pit might seem in Toronto (show of the Blue Jays), to vote the World Series so we can run that thing through during the party.)

Think of it—a country where differences would be worked out in Ottawa without warfare. A country with weaker premiers and a respected federal government. A country where enemies could stop boring friends.

Don Brail is the Edmonton Journal's political columnist.

Brewed Without Compromise.

A new lock for cabinet secrets

It was ironic that the federal government chose a sleepy summer morning last week to unconspicuously unveil stringent new measures to increase cabinet secrecy. With Parliament shut down for the season, Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan was off in Britain and unable to shed any light on the reasons for the heightened security. The draft guidelines were part of a hefty set of proposed amendments to the *Access to Information Act* that are designed, among other things, to speed up trials and protect against computer crime. But the increased protection for cabinet documents threatens to enshrine the Liberal government with yet another crutch over its penchant for secrecy.

Since the early 1970s critics have accused the Trudeau government of having too many secrets, among them its role in establishing an international arms-purging cartel and its activities in certain NATO activities investigated by the Macdonald commission. Still, despite the defenses from justice officials about the need for the amendments, the question remained why does a government already well armed from public scrutiny require even greater protection?

The proposed legislation would prevent police from examining cabinet documents during investigations of criminal acts if the clerk of the Privy Council—also the government's top-ranking appointee—has decided it contravenes a cabinet "confidence." The fact of what constitutes a confidence is extensive, covering everything from background information to communications between ministers. Legal experts questioned the federal rationale, since cabinet documents already are exempt from disclosure under the new *Access to Information Act*. In addition, they cannot be introduced as evidence in a public trial—or even examined by a judge—if a minister

or the clerk of the Privy Council alleges on grounds of cabinet confidentiality. Michael Mandel, an Osgoode Hall Law School professor, said that giving bureaucrats, rather than the courts, the power to determine what police can investigate is "very, very dangerous. Getting access to cabinet documents for criminal investigations will be like

of the RCMP and wants to embrace the government? He could photocopy a cabinet document and hand it over to the opposition."

These added security measures for cabinet came a month after Solicitor General Robert Kaplan introduced controversial legislation to set up a new civilian security agency with wide-ranging powers. Said Allan Hanson, a criminal law professor at Queen's University, "It strikes me that at the same time as the government is proposing security legislation providing enormous intrusive powers into people's lives, it is attempting to ensure that government itself is further insulated from public scrutiny."

Legal critics also question whether the proposed legislation will put the government above the law. Justice lawyer Mosley countered that charge, however, by saying that even if it were theoretically possible that cabinet would sit around talking about something insider—information that the police would naturally want to investigate—investigation—the information should not be released because "cabinet documents should be absolutely protected from disclosure." He further pointed out that no government can be confident that its internal workings are not protected from persons who would use the information for improper purposes.

"But that's what Nixon said," argued Toronto attorney Murray Lyster. Michael Gode, who explained that that privilege has never been extended to documents that indicate that people are plotting a crime. "It's scary," he said. "Nixon's involvement in Watergate would never have come to light if the judge had gone along with his reasoning about executive privileges." If the proposed amendments become law, Canada could have a Watergate—but might never know about it. —LINDA DUBIEL, in Toronto



MacGuigan—legal critics questioned this need for further secrecy

Investigating God Almighty

Clearly, the justice department wants the new amendments to prevent leaks that could occur should police get their hands on sensitive information. Although justice attorney lawyer Richard Mosley was unable to cite an example of such leaks by police, he told Mosdon, "The thought of a police officer trawling down to the station with a bag full of documents and looking through them, thus spreading the information in idle chatter at the bar or pub or at night to his wife is not very reassuring." Mosley outlined a more chilling scenario: "What if a police officer is a member



Antirealist protesters and one with a message (right): social consequences

Bridling at B.C.'s tight reins

The BC government appeared to bend slightly last week as the windstorm of protest against its joblessness restraint package blew in Victoria from all directions. In the largest demonstration ever to reach the quiet capital, 30,000 people waved placards and shouted protests outside the legislature in an angry condemnation of Social Credit Premier William Bennett's sweeping budget. Although Bennett said that the popular outrage would not stop him from continuing in his course, there were shadowy signs of capitulation. Early last week the government quietly shifted the most controversial bill of its 25-item legislative parcel onto the back burner, as pressure mounted from diverse interest groups across the country. But Art Kuba, president of the B.C. Federation of labor, to the demonstration which included nurses, clerks, university professors and off-duty policemen in numbers greater than those who turned out to greet Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip last March. "The people of this province voted for restraint and not reverse."

Debate in the legislature on the Public Sector Restructuring Act, which would give the government the power to dismiss public employees unilaterally, was suspended as the government listened to instructions from its powerful private sector allies on the subtle definition of terminating employment. Provincial Secretary James Chabot indicated that the government would revise the legislation in the light of a three-page list presented at a meeting with the influential Employers' Council of B.C., which represents major corporate interests in the province.

Both sides were tight-lipped after the 90-minute meeting which was called at the request of Employers' Council President William Hamilton. However, businessmen have expressed private concern that the severity of the government program could produce labor strife in the process. That fear has fostered following the dismissal of about 1,000 government employees who have been given notice since the program was unveiled three weeks ago. For the most part, members of public and private-sector trade unions have been the main opponents of the budget package and have forced the bulk of mass rallies and demonstrations to demand that the government either withdraw the legislation or end a new election.

But the price of compromise may be high for the 1,000 B.C. government employees who took part in the unorganized rally. Late last week Chabot warned that their paychecks would be docked for the time they spent demonstrating "because they were in violation of the collective agreement."

Meanwhile, churches and academics have joined labor and community groups in their harsh condemnation of the province's program, which cuts government jobs, rent controls and social

and human rights services, and centralizes control over education programs in Victoria. Last week five Canadian church leaders, meeting in Vancouver for the World Council of Churches Assembly (page 44), accused the B.C. government of dishonesty for failing to reveal their intentions during the spring election campaign. In a letter to Bennett the clergymen warned of "serious social consequences" and "the infringement of the rights of individuals" and asked the government to reconsider its program. University professors and administrators complained that the restraint legislation would abolish academic tenure and discourage competent professors from staying in British Columbia. Solid Grouse, lawyer, acting president of Simon Fraser University, "Academic freedom is the cornerstone of the university's contribution to society. It is utterly unpopular, critical observation of society. No distinguished university in the world can survive without such practices."

But the government sponsors determined to proceed with the major elements of its program. "We are convinced we're on the right track," Bennett told reporters at the legislature. "I was very confident we have large support from the largest part of the population and that after some time even those who are concerned now will recognize that the programs are necessary." Bennett's belief that his best medicine will eventually be good for the province may prove to be true—but it all depends on whether or not the patient will ever swallow it.

—STEVEN TAPLEY
in Victoria



Vietnam veterans in Washington; Peter (below): 'You can't say anyone'

Canada's unknown soldiers

No one knows the exact number of Canadians who fought with U.S. troops in the Vietnam War from 1961 to 1975. Although estimates are as high as 70,000 men, the real figures reside in countless boxes of records on Vietnam veterans. The Washington office of the U.S. Army Records Management shows have 40,000 boxes of unsorted records. It is known, however, that 16 Canadians died fighting in Vietnam, and for some who returned the horror of Vietnam is still a daily reality. Although many veterans picked up the pieces of their former lives and looked ahead, for others, sleep disturbances, blindness, nervous breakdown, depression and isolation are daily features of life back in Canada. The personal stories and the extent of Canada's involvement in the war have only recently come into clearer focus. Maclean's correspondent Doug Clark reports.

Gordon Day, a 41-year-old Montrealer, recalls the day in 1961, when he joined the service of his Vietnam start came back to haunt him. He was in a bar in Montreal. A friend with whom he had been drinking had suffered an epileptic seizure and passed out on the floor. Day immediately commenced cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Suddenly, he looked up at the assembled faces surrounding him and screamed: "Where the hell are the choppers?" The God damn choppers should have been here by now."

According to psychiatrist John

deaded the effects of Vietnam on returning veterans. Day had a classic "flashback." Momentarily, in his mind, he was again kneeling in a Vietnam rice paddy, clutching a wounded buddy who was dying in his arms. When the ambulance attendants finally arrived, Day was ready to go one step further: he stood poised with his knife, ready to perform an emergency tracheotomy in order to get air into his friend's lungs. Help for people like Day is only starting to become available in Canada. Although some 370 U.S. soldiers have had access to a readjustment counselling program to help ease their transition to civilian life, Canadian Vietnam veterans had access to similar programs not could they even find one another.

One of the catalysts is John Leaver, 36, managing director of the 300-member Canadian Veterans of the U.S. Armed Services, himself a Vietnam veteran. For the past 33 years Leaver has struggled to find Canadians who fought in Vietnam. In June, however, Leaver made his first real gain—by getting the U.S. Veterans' Affairs administration to acknowledge his organization. As well, in Montreal Jack Kuznetsov and Virgil Prader have just begun a Vietnam Veterans' Outreach Program, which has been endorsed by the Disabled American Veterans (DAV) centre in White River Junction, Vt. Leaver's main purpose is to get his full "A memo" of benefits for Canadians in Canada. That package includes educa-

tional benefits, survivor benefits and low interest loans on real estate purchases, which are not extended to all veterans in the United States. Although Leaver, who fought in Vietnam from June, 1966, to October, 1967, admits that, for many, emotional problems were the inevitable result of the return to normal life, he is trying to lessen the image of the Vietnam veteran as a "walking time bomb." Said Leaver: "The vast majority of Vietnam veterans landed with both wheels on the runway." Kenneth Slater, a 38-year-old senior warehouseman from Brantford, Ont., is one Canadian who returned without regrets. Slater, who served from 1968 to 1971 as a helicopter door gunner for the Army Air Corps, refers to Vietnam as "an experience of a lifetime." Although his helicopter was shot down several times, Slater has not been plagued by subsequent nightmares or anxiety. He is now married with a 18-year-old daughter and he fondly remembers the way he was treated by the U.S. government after he left the army. "They gave me the opportunity to complete my Grade 12, and I took one year at college," he says. "They were superb."

The motives propelling so many Canadians to serve in Vietnam are widely divergent. According to Leaver, it was a combination of "universal and personal" reasons. First, he said, the Canadian desire to fight for Old Glory stemmed from childhood exposure, through American books and movies, to the military tradition of the United States. "They have the ability to generate heroes out of the boy next door," says Leaver. "And they maintain the belief that 'good' is worth fighting for."



PHOTO BY JEFFREY M. HARRIS

Gen. Jacques Desrosiers, 82, former Canadian chief of defence staff between 1976 and 1977, agrees with Slater's assessment. Desrosiers's 33-year-old son, Richard, was killed by a grenade blast in Quang Tri province in April, 1969, while serving with the U.S. Marines. "It may sound cruel coming from a 30-year-old fellow," says Desrosiers. "But he told me 'I want to do my share. When I come back I will feel like a better man. I will feel I have contributed.'"

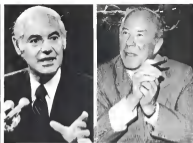
Enlisting in the U.S. Armed Forces was relatively easy for Canadians. For most it was simply a case of getting residence status in the U.S. and then providing a passport and a visa at a U.S. recruiting office. Some Canadians actually were drafted in the summer of 1968 Peter Curtis, now a farmer near Belwood, Ont., worked on a farm in New York state in the fall, when he came home to resume classes at Orangeville High School in Ontario, he received his draft notice in the mail. "When you worked in the States you signed a farm saying in case of national emergency you were eligible for the draft," Curtis explained. "What they didn't tell you was that Vietnam was considered a national emergency." Keith Cunningham, of London, Ont., says that in Vietnam it was common for Canadians to seek one another out and that some units were totally comprised of Canadian personnel. Cunningham, who was drafted by the U.S. Army after marrying an American, volunteered for the Rangers and eventually dubbed his squad "Canada's Commandos."

One reason that Canadian morale was often high in Vietnam was that many volunteers like Cunningham applied for "white" units. Jack Burrows, of Kingston, Ont., saw assault helicopters in a Company of the 82nd Airborne Helicopter Division. Wounded three times, once seriously, he served seven decorations for valor and 21 air medals.

Not all Canadians who fought took back language. Some returning from Vietnam in 1968, Montrealer Andrew Montour has suffered from what he believes are the debilitating effects of Agent Orange, the chemical defoliant that was used in Vietnam. Montour is losing hair and parts of his nose and mouth. He was severely handicapped "Somewhere, somewhere, over me something," says Montour angrily.

Montour, Leaver, Fraser and Kuznetsov are the province of locating other Vietnam veterans spread across Canada. Any assistance would be welcomed by them and by more like Day and others who have still not fully recovered from the trauma of Vietnam. Says Day: "You can't say anyone. There are scars, but you just don't cry."

With Simon McKay and Jean Minors in Toronto.



Smith (left): Shocked a disastrous effect on U.S. relations with Canada

Pleas for Jaffe from on high

Considered Canadian hero Sidney Jaffe has an apparently endless supply of friends in high places. A critic of lawyers in several cities has argued his tangled legal case, filed his appeals and drafted his petition. Canadian cabinet ministers have pressed their counterparts in Washington on Jaffe's behalf, and the Canadian government has formally tendered a habeas corpus application in U.S. federal court.

If granted, it would win Jaffe's release from the Arco Park Pls, psychiatric where, since September, 1965, he has been serving a 35-year sentence for land-mine violations. Last week Jaffe's two-year struggle to win his freedom took another dramatic turn when George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, and William French Smith, the attorney general, made the unprecedented move of petitioning the Florida Probation and Parole Commission to set Jaffe free.

In a statement accompanying the petition, Smith said that the case has had "a generally deleterious affect on U.S. relations with Canada." Undaunted by the State directive, however, Florida's state attorney, Stephen Boyles, shot back: "You have this job, and I have mine."

The core of Jaffe's, Canada's and now Washington's complaint is that in September, 1961, two U.S. bounty hunters abducted the 39-year-old real estate developer from the street outside his Toronto home and flew him to Florida to stand trial. (Slater has repeatedly contended that Florida state officials abetted the kidnapping. Shultz's letter to the parole commission took no position

on the question of Florida's collusion, but noted that the state had failed to follow the proper extradition procedure that would normally have secured Jaffe's return to the United States. That failure, Ottawa has argued, violated the U.S.-Canada Friendship Treaty and with it, Canada's sovereign right to grant or withhold asylum to fugitives.

By the secretary of state and attorney general on his side, Jaffe might be tempted to conclude that he will be home in Canada before Labor Day. But that may be wishful thinking. For one thing, the Florida parole commission has itself become embroiled in another complicating tangle of the Jaffe affair. The parole was originally set for last May, but that date was set back to 1980 by a panel of three district court judges, acting on a suit that State Attorney Boyles had brought. In response, the parole commission filed for a rehearing before the entire bench of first district court judges. With the appeal pending, the parole commission apparently believes that it cannot act on the federal recommendation to release Jaffe.

Boyles filed new land-fraud charges against Jaffe on July 8. As a result, Jaffe may be forced up to first retrial and a new trial. If that happens, Washington could be compelled to take the case to the U.S. Supreme Court, arguing that Florida's restraint of Jaffe infringes on the federal right to conduct foreign relations. But in a case where the lawyers already became the norm, nothing seems beyond the realm of possibility.

—MICHAEL POKORNY in Washington

THE WINDS OF WAR

By Lesley Glynn

In a dramatic flexing of military muscle, the Reagan administration last week took a giant step closer to overt U.S. involvement in the wars of Central America—then struggled to develop a series of moves that have unopposed allies and enemies alike. With three U.S. naval battle groups in or en route for Central American waters and large-scale ground maneuvers planned soon in Honduras, U.S. President Ronald Reagan called a midweek press conference apparently designed to reassure the American public and as (secretly) to whip Congress. Two days later, though, Reagan's tough new line on Central America was dealt a wounding blow when the House of Representatives voted 285 to 185 to halt funding for CIA-backed counterrevolutionaries fighting to overthrow the Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

That was exactly what Reagan had thought to avert by storming his powerful intentions at his meeting with the press. "We are not assisting a civil war in this region, and U.S. forces have not been requested there," Reagan insisted. "The United States stands firmly on the side of peace." Reagan declared that he has been "harassed" by the peace efforts of the Central American group—Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and Panama—and "encouraged" by some recent statements from Nicaragua and Cuba that seem to indicate that they, too, now recognize the merit of regional negotiations. I trust these words will be followed by positive action. As for U.S. military moves, he added, "These are maneuvers of the kind we have been holding regularly and for years."

Reagan's combinatorial words stood in striking contrast to what former CIA director Richard Turner described as "a major display of U.S. might, unprecedented in size for Central America." The naval mobilization alone was awesome: The USS *Ranger*, carrying 76 warplanes and abetted by seven support

ships, was on station off the Pacific coast of Nicaragua. It will be joined in about a week by a six-ship battle group led by the newly recommissioned USS *New Jersey*, the United States' only operational battleship. At the same time, the carrier *Corral Sea* is en route from the Mediterranean for exercises off Nicaragua's Caribbean coast. The last time the United States assembled such a seaborne striking force, Vermont Republican Senator Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) noted in the House of Representatives at the height of the fighting.

Once in place, Pentagon officials say, the ships will conduct exercises designed to test U.S. capacity to halt arms shipments into or out of Nicaragua or even impose a formal blockade—a contingency that Reagan recently indicated he hoped proves unnecessary. However, both Reagan and the Pentagon went out of their way last week to draw attention to what they claimed was a major increase in shipments of Soviet military supplies to Nicaragua. Reagan noted one such vessel, the *Ulyanov*, which he said had been loaded with arms, belts and other supplies when it passed through the Panama Canal bound for the Nicaraguan port of Corinto. The Pentagon, citing intelligence reports, said that Nicaragua had received 15 weapons deliveries of weapons in the three-year period, 14 deliveries in the whole of last year. However, the statements could not be verified independently, and The Christian Science Monitor reported that in May, following a similar White House statement, Nicaraguan officials had permitted reporters to tour the port area in Corinto. One of the two Soviet freighters there at the time was unloading fertilizer, the other was loading cotton. There was a similar lack of substantiation of claims by U.S. Ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick that there has been a "very significant" increase in Soviet arms and Cuban personnel in Nicaragua. In fact, the commanding officer of the U.S. Caribbean Command in Key West, Fla.,

said last week that he had seen no sign of increases in Nicaraguan arms imports from Cuba this year. Other officers said last week that the flow may even have decreased.

In Washington, Pentagon planners are preparing for exercises in Honduras that will engage as many as 4,000 U.S. troops for the rest of this year. Command Operation Altamira II (Big Piece II in the language of Nicaragua's Masikite Indians), the maneuvers will involve amphibious landings by marine, infantry and artillery training,

and a large-scale expansion of Honduran ports and airfields under the direction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A key aim: facilitating the movement of U.S. troops and supplies into Honduras in any emergency.

Construction of a \$350-million naval and air base on the Honduran coast is also expected to begin during the maneuvers—part of what one top national security adviser describes as "a program for a significant and long-lasting increase in the U.S. military presence in Central America." The intent, one ranking state department official said last week, is "to persuade the bad guys in Nicaragua and Cuba that we are positioned to blockade, to invade or interdict if they cross a particular threshold." That undefined "threshold" could range from a Cuban military

intervention in the region to an imminent guerrilla victory in El Salvador. The vagueness is deliberate. But, says Turner, "One thing is clear: the president is not going to let another Central American country go Marxist."

Despite Reagan's assurance that "we have no military plans for intervention," fear that the administration's military moves were fast eclipsing its diplomacy has spurred a barrage of criticism at home and abroad. "I think it's awful, absolutely awful," and frightening to the American people," Democratic House Speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill snapped. "It's a wonderful show of strength, and unneeded shows of strength can create terrible problems." The United States, said a alarmed editorial in *The New York Times*, "is being taken in war not only with a declaration from Congress but against its expressed

desire. Americans, including Congress, are being asked to let the president and his cronies be the only judges of the national interest."

A flurry of newspaper reports based on interviews with disident intelligence officials early last week indicated that the administration may already have drawn up plans for a hefty boost in its extensive covert operations in Central America. Those revelations, in turn, gave an even sharper partisan edge to last week's bitter battle in the House of Representatives over continued CIA funding for anti-Sandinista counterrevolutionaries. The "outlets" have been waging sporadic guerrilla wars with U.S. backing from bases in Honduras since 1981.

In one of the most raucous debates in memory, the mainly Democratic proponents of a bill to end funding for the



Reagan: military buildup



U.S. New Jersey, the Democratic O'Neill, Sandinistas on Honduran border (above) and (below) U.S. gunships on maneuvers in Honduras. The hectic debate is only beginning to build political steam





Custars on the offensive inside Nicaragua: military moves are eclipsing diplomacy

continue around Republiques who favor maintaining the aid of nonintervening. "Do we slip into another Vietnam," asked Massachusetts Rep. Edward J. Markey, "or do we begin to step another Vietnam from covering? There were prompt countercharges of being set on a compass. "It's not a man think that if Cuban troops landed in Miami," stepped Michigan Republican William Brodhead, "there would be some in this body who would advocate negotiations so that we could save Georgia."

Throughout a long day of peripatetic maneuvering, opponents of the CIA-sponsored insurgency felt their strength growing, and the 528-to-595 margin in favor of halting the funding was the largest that has been expected. The debate for the administration was largely symbolic, however. The Republican-controlled Senate is not expected to pass—or even to consider—a similar bill. Moreover, the CIA's own huge budget contains enough discretionary funds to enable Reagan to continue funding the contra. Still, the House vote strikes the "sacred" war against Nicaragua of any real political legitimacy.

The issue of Central America is only beginning to build up a head of steam in U.S. political life. Judging from the hectic pace of the House debate, Republican candidates seem sure to become Democratic opponents of being dupes of the Soviet Union or Cuba in the 1984 election, while Democrats are likely to be overruled by real hating.

While debate heated up in the United States, reaction to Reagan's speech abroad, Western allies ranged from cool to critical. But there was real anger in the region itself. Mexican career diplo-

mat Alfonso Garcia Robles, who shared a Nobel Peace Prize last year for his efforts to ban nuclear weapons from Latin America, charged Washington with violating UN Security Council Resolution 580. The resolution endorses the principles of self-determination and nonintervention. Referring to Reagan's statement of support for the Contreras group's peace efforts, the usually mild spoken Garcia Robles said, "It is doubtful if one could find a better example of cynicism in the entire history of international relations." On the same note, leaders of five nations—Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Panama—declared that "nothing justifies the military or administrative presence in our region of colonial or neocolonial powers."

In Panama City, meanwhile, foreign

Nicaragua: the urgent search for accord



ministers of the Contreras group cased with their counterparts from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua to consider the various peace proposals put forward in the past two weeks.

In theory, at least, there is a wide measure of accord among the principals to the Central American crisis over what should be done to bring peace to the region. In a letter to the Contreras nations last week, Reagan laid out four principles he considers crucial to any regional accord: the strengthening of democratic institutions and elections, nonintervention, including a ban on "support for subversive elements that seek to destabilize other countries", a veritable withdrawal of all foreign military and security advisers, and better communications and co-operation among Central American states. Hard-pressed, Nicaragua's Chief of State Daniel Ortega Saavedra had proposed a similar six-point plan at the fourth anniversary celebration of the Sandinista revolution on July 18.

In Panama City last week Nicaragua's hard-line interior minister, Tomás Borge, offered to set up "control mechanisms" to verify that no arms are passing from Nicaragua to El Salvador's guerrillas. "This," Borge said, "is supposedly what most irritates the U.S. government." Cuban President Fidel Castro also sent a telegram of support to the Contreras conferees, and Cuba's Deputy Foreign minister, Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, warned that "we are approaching a decisive moment. But we have a clear alternative to war in Central America. That is, we must finally be the chief contributors of the solution." "Everyone knows that Contreras will not produce practical results," said an official involved in the talks. "That is why they support it. The important thing is that they talk and while they talk they don't shoot."

The time for talking may be running out. One reason is that the Reagan administration has drastically raised the stakes in its struggle against the Sandinista regime in recent weeks. Initially, Washington justified support for the contra as a way to curb the flow of arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador. Recently, the White House has more clearly favored—despite public denials—the overthrow of the Sandinistas.

US Ambassador Kirkpatrick, in a recent address to a Nicaraguan exile group, supported the ousting of the Sandinistas. "If you want to see the U.S. and the world supported in mid-July that stability in Central America will be 'extremely difficult' to achieve as long as the Sandinista junta rules in Nicaragua."

A key aim of the planned buildup in U.S. covert operations that was re-



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ended last week in the revival of the contra's flagging campaign against Managua. "The contra have been a deep disappointment so far in the administration," argued Larry Riles, director of the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs. After more than a year of campaigning, critics charge that the contra operation resembles a slow-motion Bay of Pigs. The 3,000 to 10,000 anti-Sandinista guerrillas hold a bare handful of abandoned settlements nestled in the border mountains of northern Nicaragua. Moreover, the contra, commanded largely by veteran officers of former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza's National Guard, have arguably suffered, not ended, the Sandinista's popular support. No *Phoenix* (they shall not pass) is a ubiquitous graffiti in Nicaraguan towns.

In the United States, criticism of the war has been mounting steadily in the Democratic party establishment. But dissent extends much wider than that. Last week's newspaper reports about covert operations and about the extent and duration of the Honduran maneuvers reflected strong disagreements high in the U.S. military, intelligence agencies and, perhaps, the White House itself. The contributed revolution, in fact, appear to have deflected a carefully orchestrated administration public relations scenario and forced the president to stage an unplanned press conference to still the growing political furor. Administration officials, it seems, had hoped to focus attention—at least for a while—on the new Mexican nomination on Central American policy and the diplomatic efforts of Reagan's special envoy to the region, Richard B. Stone. U.S. fleet and troop movements could have unfolded in a prearranged sequence, increasing the pressure on Nicaragua and Cuba without alarming U.S. opinion. Plans for expanded covert operations were not due for disclosure, even to Congress, until after last week's vote by the House on aid to the contra. But concerned officials disclosed the plans to the press in a backlash.

The result was that preparations for the so-called northern Honduran maneuvers appeared rushed and im-

prompt. "There are a lot of things that have not been worked out," one senior Pentagon official conceded. "These things are usually laid out two or three years ahead." Instead, U.S. military officials were forced to cobble together plans for the Honduran ground operations at the Southern Command in Panama last week. Congressional Democrat Christopher Dodd charged that "there is total confusion in Washington and in Central America as to what U.S. intentions are."

At least part of that confusion was caused by a letter from Reagan, delivered to Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campesino last week by special envoy Stone. Reagan asked for the crisis to be

At his press conference Tuesday, Reagan charged that the press had overemphasized the military aspects of his policies in Central America. Three out of every four U.S. aid dollars in Central America, Reagan added, go for "economic and human development." The prominent accounts of the maneuvers, however, come mainly from the U.S. military, which is increasingly uneasy about being pushed into an unpopular war. "The military learned its lesson in Vietnam," said Turner. "It doesn't want to be out front without popular support." It was he described as an "unprecedented" development at his five years in the Senate, Colorado Democrat Gary Hart last week told reporters that

military officers nursing a rash from exposure to combat have been "forcing direct concern" in Congress "about the possible use of combat troops, based on what they perceive to be the intentions of this administration." Top military personnel also remain fearful of an unwanted commitment.

The main concern of critics—from increasingly worried allies abroad to the 90 percent of Americans who cannot "detect a gain" which forces Washington support in Nicaragua and El Salvador—is, on the administration, how secure its highly visible course? "The merits of motion toward war has begun in Central America,"

warned Hiram of the hemispheric council, "and everything lies in its path." If current peace talks fail, and unless the Nicaraguan government nor El Salvador's leftist guerrillas buckle, the Reagan White House may feel that it has to act or lose face. Kissinger captured the stakes that make a president act may move in his memoirs *The White House Years*.

"Perhaps the most difficult lesson for a national leader to learn," he wrote, "is that with respect to military force, his basic choice is to act or refrain from acting. If a president act on purpose for failing with restraint, if he is prepared to prevent, they should not consider their mission's power." In the months to come, that lesson from the man who is now the president's special commissioner on Central American policy may prove increasingly relevant to Ronald Reagan's recent actions. With William Greer in Mexico City and Paul Robinson in San José, Costa Rica.



involved within the framework of the Organization of American States. Sources involved in the Latin American peace initiative, noting that the United States had informally agreed not to take the crisis to either the OAS or the UN Security Council, accused Reagan of "going to grab the rug out from under the Central American group."

However, that was not the only rebuff for Stone. In Costa Rica at week's end he failed for the second time in a month to arrange a meeting with representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (RDF), the political wing of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement. FID sources reported that the plan had fallen through because Stone let it be known in advance that the only topic he would discuss was the participation of the RDF in presidential elections scheduled to take place next year. The RDF had wanted a broader discussion of the Salvadoran crisis.



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The Card for people going places

The cast of a dangerous drama

Since the Reagan administration took office in January, 1981, Central America has become the world's most dangerous hot spot. Tens of thousands of lives have been lost in what often seems a bewildering and pointless conflict. In the process, the central America and the border have been shrouded in a frequency that the situation is as complex as the Southeast Asia drama in the 1960s and 1970s. To bring the situation up to date, *Maclean's* Senior Writer Val Ross profiles the main Central American personalities and countries involved. Her report.

Stately eyes behind glistening spectacles give Daniel Ortega the look of a 1960s student radical. But Ortega, 38, is the best-known member of Nicaragua's ruling junta and his country's official head of state. Two weeks ago Ortega gained international prominence with a life-plus peace plan for Central America, calling for the removal of all foreign bases and arms supplies from the region. Ortega typifies the youthful, hard-line, idealistic character of the leftist Sandinista movement which has ruled Nicaragua since toppling dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979. Sandinismo is a movement that teaches basic arms drill by means of rock songs (*Los Mandamientos* is the title of one popular number). It cordially embraces the democratic press but welcomes journalists, novelists and Catholic priests into government.

Despite the Sandinista's reputation for Marxist fanaticism, Nicaragua's 80,000 square miles have been suitably free of inhuman violence. In fact, Nicaragua stands in marked contrast to its right-hand neighbors, although its controversial decision to remove Moslems (Indians from the border zone with Honduras has been widely criticized by human rights activists). Still, the role of Sandinismo have left much of the country's coffee, sugar and ranchlands in private hands.

But the nation is now under pressure from the U.S.-backed counterrevolutionaries in waging a series of military strikes against its border with Honduras. As a result, the Sandinistas, who govern 2.9 million people, are becoming increasingly defensive and are reliant as roughly 4,000 Cuban advisers to provide them with military and strategic assistance. Elections were recently postponed, and the army—one of the region's largest—is an constant military alert. But the junta denies that it

has become a Soviet puppet, as Washington insists. Junta member Sergio Ramírez, Miranda recently countered Washington's charge that his country is becoming a Soviet base with the remark: "[U.S. President Ronald] Reagan's problem is that we see no larger North American base."

Ramírez's anti-Americanism directly reflects Nicaragua's troubled history. The agriculturally rich nation was landed by U.S. marines in 1919, in 1912 and again in 1936, after which they re-

acted, as the fourth anniversary of El Salvador's independence were marked more sober. U.S.-backed anti-Sandinista guerrillas—many of them former members of Somoza's National Guard—were threatening Nicaragua's northern border from their Honduran bases. At the same time, in the south, forces led by dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle are pledged to overthrow the junta in Managua. U.S. naval task forces practice blockade maneuvers offshore, and U.S. troops

are scheduled to begin exercises with their Honduran counterparts.

Since April, 1983, when Gen. Regino Pineda Castaneda became El Salvador's new defense minister, he has been described in the press by local diplomats as "an old-fashioned straight guy" who can help justify his tiny (population five million) and war-torn country. But that may be an exaggeration.

"Old Green Eyes," as he is known to his colleagues, in a former commander of the Armed National Guard, which is responsible for the deaths of many of the 14,000 victims of the past four years' internal violence. U.S. diplomats privately blame him for obstructing investigations into the murders in 1980 of four U.S. servicemen and two U.S. agricultural advisers, for which the Guard is widely believed to have been responsible.

Vides is a close friend of the right-wing political footballer Maj. Roberto D'Aubenstein and he is now also probably the most powerful man in El Salvador. The country is nominally led by the army's hand-picked chief of state, Alfaro Magaña, who was chosen after last year's constituent assembly elections. But it is the army, through Vides, that wields the most authority.

The defense situation was here in 1980, before the two main insurgent events in El Salvador's history: the current civil war and La Managua (the massacre) in 1982. Then, the country's Indians and peasants revolted against

the legacy 14 families who owned 85 per cent of the arable land, only to be crushed by dictator Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, while U.S. gunboats and two Canadian destroyers patrolled offshore. In all, 20,000 people were butchered.

For more than a quarter of a century afterward, El Salvador was a nation in shock, and its essentially feudal structure, with severe poverty and illiteracy, remained unchallenged. Then, in the 1960s foreign industry arrived, attracted by the Salvadoran reputation as hard workers (they call the peasants, or *hacendados*, as *hacendados*). Such companies as Texaco Instruments and Mobilchem (the last owned the peasant population in Central America's most industrialized work force. But

guerrillas war the U.S.-owned and trained army able to take full control. At the same time, U.S.-sponsored electoral and agrarian reforms have been repeatedly delayed. Elections scheduled for December, 1980, have also been postponed, while the far-right and leftist parties in the government coalition struggle over a new constitution.

Washington is giving its hopes for an ultimate solution as Vides, who seems more amenable than his predecessor, Gen. Guillermo Garcia, to accepting U.S. military advice in presenting the war. But Vides may also be planning to split the defense ministry in two, retaining control of the political side and giving military authority to soldiers with more battle experience. That will free Vides from the military

of 400 million in U.S. military aid and the presence of at least 500 U.S. military advisers. Asked recently whether the army's leader, Gen. Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, might seek the presidency in the next elections, one Honduran official commented, "Why should he work a democratic?"

Along with the U.S. ambassador to Honduras, Jelsa Negroponte, Alvarez, 45, is the most powerful man in the country. He is not philosophically opposed to the CIA's use of his country's southern frontier to stop attacks on leftist Nicaragua. Indeed, like the rest of the military he enthusiastically welcomes massive infusions of U.S. military aid and hardware. But he is also a proud nationalist known for his dislike of Negroponte's dominant role.



Nicaragua's Ortega attacks, crackdowns and concrete



Alvaro Magaña (left), Honduran President Alvarez with Israel's Ariel Sharon, the right-wing establishment strikes back



eventually the ambitious new urban working class and the newly literate peasants formed a powerful opposition to the traditional power brokers—the army and the rich landowners. The establishment struck back with violence—the secret massacre of the death squads. But while many opposition leaders and trade unionists were murdered, many others, including a growing number of young professionals—lawyers and doctors—joined the burgeoning left-wing guerrilla movement. In 1979 moderate officers in the army staged a coup, and they promised land reforms. But the reforms were never implemented with any effectiveness, and the death squads' activities never slackened.

Since then the country has become increasingly polarized, with neither the

task of permitting proud local communities to take orders from their U.S. advisers. And if the can mean both their trust and that of Washington, he can play as a long term of duty in the long war ahead.

The Honduras election of December, 1981, replaced the military junta that had ruled the nation for one year with a civilian government—during Central America's poorest country the proud title of a "democracy." But the election was, in many ways, a chimera. Before the vote, the clergy notwithstanding country of 43,000 square miles tolerated a remarkably open press and strong labor union. Now, the military is actually increasing its power and clamping down on dissent, strengthened by annual infusions

The 2.9 million Hondurans, a quiet, predominantly agricultural people, are paying a high price for their U.S.-way period democracy. Trade union and human rights activists have begun to "disappear," although at a slower rate than in El Salvador or Guatemala.

Currently, the White House is asking Congress for a 36-per-cent increase in military aid to Honduras. It is simultaneously considering a National Security Council recommendation that Honduras' western frontier with El Salvador be used as a staging area by the Sandinistas to attack its left-wing guerrilla opponents. Many Hondurans, recalling their bitter 1960 border war with El Salvador, will find that suggestion repugnant. But it may still become part of the price that they have to pay for their unsatisfactory democracy. □

Canada's uneasy stand on a tricky issue

Canada's relations with Central America have traditionally been cautious and, for the most part, reserved. Ottawa's preoccupation always seemed to be with avoiding U.S. displeasure rather than extending its influence in the hemisphere. But increased U.S. activity in the area in recent years, along with energetic lobby-

ing major power, even if that power is our friend." Earlier, in a speech to a conference of Caribbean nations last February, Trudeau said, "When a country chooses a socialist or even a Marxist path, it does not necessarily buy a package which automatically rejects it into the Soviet orbit." However, on other occasions Trudeau has said the

breaks "Canada's lowest stage of independence was made even earlier, after the 1969 revolution in Cuba, when it continued to recognize Fidel Castro despite Washington's protests."

Later, however, Ottawa's compass needs began to waver. There was an initial indication of a change of course two years ago when the government issued a series of contradictory

statements about U.S. involvement in El Salvador. On the one hand, then External Affairs Minister Mark Macdonald assured leaders of El Salvador's guerrilla movement in Ottawa that Canada opposed all outside intervention in the area. Four days later, after his first meeting with former U.S. secretary of state Alexander Haig, Macdonald said that he would "not condemn" any U.S. move to send arms to El Salvador. Government supporters claimed that Canada had nothing to gain, and a great deal to lose, by challenging the new ideology in the White House. With Ottawa and Washington engaged in contentious struggles over everything from acid rain to fishing rights, another cross-border dispute on Central America was undesirable.

Beyond the rhetoric, Canada's altered relations with Central America may be measured in dollars and cents. Nicaraguan officials complain that Canada has blocked an \$18-million line of credit approved by the Canadian International Development Agency. In February 1985, the Nicaraguans charged, from 1980 to 1983 only \$6.8 million was allocated, most of it in food relief. By contrast, \$56 million has gone to the rightist regime in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras over the same period.

Amid all the conflicting views, the Canadian press goes on and on. Ottawa is a relatively uncontroversial way out of the dilemma posed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan's conviction in what some Democratic Rep. Jim Wright labelled "sanction diplomacy." However, if the Canadian group's effort fails, Ottawa will be under still greater pressure to take sides. And, whichever side of the fence it lands on, it is bound to make enemies.



Janet's conflicting views on Central American policy

any major power, even if that power is our friend." Earlier, in a speech to a conference of Caribbean nations last February, Trudeau said, "When a country chooses a socialist or even a Marxist path, it does not necessarily buy a package which automatically rejects it into the Soviet orbit." However, on other occasions Trudeau has said the

breaks "Canada's lowest stage of independence was made even earlier, after the 1969 revolution in Cuba, when it continued to recognize Fidel Castro despite Washington's protests."

Later, however, Ottawa's compass needs began to waver. There was an initial indication of a change of course two years ago when the government issued a series of contradictory

statements about U.S. involvement in El Salvador. On the one hand, then External Affairs Minister Mark Macdonald assured leaders of El Salvador's guerrilla movement in Ottawa that Canada opposed all outside intervention in the area. Four days later, after his first meeting with former U.S. secretary of state Alexander Haig, Macdonald said that he would "not condemn" any U.S. move to send arms to El Salvador. Government supporters claimed that Canada had nothing to gain, and a great deal to lose, by challenging the new ideology in the White House. With Ottawa and Washington engaged in contentious struggles over everything from acid rain to fishing rights, another cross-border dispute on Central America was undesirable.

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—SUSAN RILEY in Toronto



Shamir (left), Amos, Reagan at the White House (below), Jendeloff smiling smiles, and a nation beginning to collapse

MIDDLE EAST

The seeds of a second civil war

Even in a nation wracked by war and beset by brutality, the events provided foreboding and predictions of an even more devastating future. Last week the aging leader of Lebanon's powerful Christian Phalangist movement, Pierre Gemayel, warned that current developments are "reminiscent of the climate of the year 1976"—a reference to the first of eight years of bitter civil war in Lebanon. His grave declaration was a direct reaction to the formation of a Syrian-controlled National Salvation Front, to challenge the legitimacy of the Christian-dominated government of President Amine Gemayel. That coalition, led by leftist Druse chieftain Walid Jumblatt, former president Suleiman Frangieh, a Maronite Christian, and former prime minister Rashid Karass, a Sunni Muslim, is backed by seven pro-Syrian political factions, each with well-armed militias.

The new civil strife originated two weeks ago when Druse forces in the Chouf Mountains outside Beirut shelled the international airport and surrounding areas, killing 22 people. Jumblatt, taking responsibility for the attacks, vowed to curtail efforts by the Christians, led Lebanese Army to take control of the Chouf region when Israeli forces began their withdrawal from there to the southern Arabi River area. Said Jumblatt, "The Druse will not accept their

deployment, whatever the consequences." Indeed, as Gemayel returned to Beirut last week in secrecy from a five-day visit in Washington, Lebanese itself seemed to be in its death throes.

Pro- and anti-Syrian factions clashed in the northern part of Tripoli after a brigade of 1,000 Syrian troops allegedly pulled out of their positions. In the Chouf, Druse and Christian militias fiercely awaited the first steps of Israeli's planned redeployment. In the Bekaa Valley, Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas loyal to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat ignored an ultimatum issued by Syrian-backed anti-Arafat rebels to withdraw from a frontline camp along the Beirut-Damascus highway. Lebanese major radio reported a major attack on top-left positions was under way. And in the Israeli-controlled southern districts there were demonstrations after Jerusalem ordered these base camps of the Phalangist Lebanese Forces closed—presumably in anticipation of Israeli's withdrawal.

The recent, scheduled to begin the

months and to be completed before the end of November, poses a number of serious risks for the Gemayel government. For one thing, it could lead to an effective partitioning of Lebanon, with Syrian control of the east and north, Israeli dominance in the south and the government's mandate confined to the Beirut region. After 15 intensive hours of discussion in Washington last week, the Israeli and U.S. officials involved in the talks insisted that Lebanon's redeployment is only the first phase of the total withdrawal pledged in the Lebanese-Israeli agreement signed last May. As well, the Israeli pullback will be

accompanied with both the Lebanese army and the multinational peace-keeping force, to ensure that a power vacuum does not develop in the Chouf, opening the way for a rapid return of Syrian and PLO forces.

At the same time, U.S. military officials in charge of training Lebanese soldiers reported "enormous" progress last week. But Druse factions in the Chouf fear that the predominantly Christian army might massacre Muslims, as they



del last September in the Sidra and Shatila refugee camps. If such a tragedy occurred, it would eliminate Israeli Druze factions that have generally supported the state. To forestall a bloodbath, Israel has allowed Druze militias loyal to Hama al-Batt to remain in the Golan and to re-establish dominance over its more conservative rival Druze sect, the Awlad.

But the formation of the National Salvation Front presents a potentially grave threat to Gergashi's 11-month-old regime. While the president himself ardently disavows his enemies last week in "the newspaper," Gergashi's spokesman, Sami al-Batt, has been using a Syria-provided aircraft—Arab and Western diplomats expressed genuine concern Western intelligence sources have received several reports of assassination plots against Gergashi, whose younger brother, Rashed, was killed by an assassin's bomb last September.

The sudden visit to Washington last week of Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens offered eloquent testimony to the administration's mounting concerns about the future of Lebanon. Secretary of State George Shultz declared the talks fruitful and he stated that Israel's policy would allow Lebanon to regain sovereign control over more territory. Shultz also pledged to continue U.S. efforts to secure the total withdrawal of all foreign armies, including the 40,000-man Syrian force that effectively rules half of Lebanon.

But Syrian President Hafez al-Assad has given no indication that he is prepared to withdraw his troops from Lebanon. Not only that, but U.S. analysts say that Damascus encouraged the latest fighting in Lebanon and the decision to create an opposition front. In a televised news conference last week President Ronald Reagan accused the Syrians of generating the Lebanese civil war following full sovereignty. Syria's official radio countered that Reagan's accusation "does not make a successful prologue to the mission of the new American envoy to the Middle East."

The new ambassador to Beirut, a national security adviser Robert McFarlane, left at week's end for his first trip to the region. U.S. officials noted that the radio speedily amended saying that Assad would refuse to receive McFarlane, in the same way that he refused to receive the late American ambassador Philip Habib. But at Beirut's Commodore Hotel, where diplomats habitually gather, speculation last week centered not as the prospect of a compromise but on whether July 1983 may mark the beginning of a second Lebanese war.

—MICHAEL POSNER in Washington, with Robert Wright in Beirut

THE WEST BANK

Hebron's odyssey of pain

In the 20-year conflict between the Israelis and the Palestinians one of the most sordid and painful chapters has taken place in the small town of Hebron on the West Bank of the Jordan River. Last week the violence intensified when four unidentified masked men burst into the town's Islamic College and sprayed a crowd of Palestinian students with bullets, killing three and wounding 30 others. It was the worst outbreak of violence on the West Bank since 1980, when bombs claimed two Palestinian mosques and six Jewish settlers were killed in an ambush. Afterward, Palestinians throughout the region struck back with strikes

members have restored Jewish settlements to Hebron for the first time since 1969, when Arab slavers slaughtered 67 Jews, beginning an exodus of a community that dated from biblical times.

The strength of Gush Etzion's convictions became evident after the murder last month of Jewish student Aharon Goren. The movement's members destroyed much of Hebron's fruit and vegetable markets and demanded that they be turned over to them for settlements. Their allies in government, including former defense minister Ariel Sharon, also called for stronger security measures against local Arabs and for an expansion of the Jewish settlements



Wounded Arab businessmen after last week's attack. In view of the epidemic of violence.

and riots. The Israelis sent thousands of troop reinforcements into the area to restore order and enforce a curfew on Hebron and parts of the nearby town of Nablus. In one incident troops opened fire on an angry crowd of Palestinians. They had surrounded several soldiers, killing one Palestinian woman and wounding another.

Hebron's special status in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is a result of its unique religious and political history. The square hilltop town, built on the edge of the Judean Desert, is known as Khalil to its 80,000 Palestinian residents and it is the historic seat of Moses' fundamentalism on the West Bank. For the Jews, Hebron is the City of Abraham and as such has become a principal target for the fervently religious and ultra-nationalist Gush Etzion (land of the faithful) movement. By sheer determination, the movement's

program, Moshe Arens, Sharon's successor and the minister responsible for the West Bank, responded to the murder by discussing Hebron's Arab map, Hama Nablus, and his consent, and he condemned the settlers' response. Arens managed to mean the security demands for Jewish settlers in the town but he reaffirmed the right of Jews to live there.

Hebron, like three other major centers on the West Bank, now has no elected officials. An Israeli military government official runs the town. The Israelis now will find it extremely difficult to recruit qualified replacements willing to be settled by association with the military government. And if that task proves to be impossible to carry out, the region may eventually exclude an outpost of violence on the anything goes as far as

—DAVID RICHARDSON in Jerusalem.



Lige: Belgium's current state of municipal finances has rocked the nation's linguistic balance, and aroused political passions.

BELGIUM

Drowning in a wave of municipal debt

The Belgian city of Lige (population 200,000) has earned a reputation for extensive deficit spending. Situated in Wallonia, the francophone portion of the country, the city boasts an opera, a philharmonic orchestra and 16 museums. Its annual wage bill for municipal authorities is a staggering \$800 million, twice as much as neighboring Charleroi, a town of similar size, and more than \$60 million more than London, Ont., with a population of 354,000. Any time since the middle of the last century that funds ran low, Lige, the coal mining capital of the continental industrial revolution, regularly raised more money on the capital market. But recently the Belgian government was forced to announce a \$110-million emergency grant to rescue the bankrupt city.

After a return for last mid and a regional government guarantee for a desperately needed bank loan, the central government has demanded that Lige's municipal leaders implement a three-year, \$100-million austerity plan. Among the program's provisions: a 30-per-cent freeze on city employees' wages and a soaring 50-per-cent tax increase. The rescue program may save a young city which has brought to light the rampant state of Belgian municipal finances. Reasons of excessive overborrowing and the spiraling costs of providing essential services, 50 of the country's 266 municipalities are running deficits. Total municipal debts have reached a staggering \$7.5 billion. In a few towns such funds of \$100 million are

spent, Europe's second-largest port, and Ghent are likely to face problems almost as dramatic as those of Lige. Not only that, but the difficulties of the municipalities have polarized an ancient and divisive rivalry between French-speaking Wallonia in the south and Dutch-speaking Flanders in the north.

Still, Lige's financial disaster has revived the nation's attention most directly. The magnitude of the city's problems first surfaced a year ago when the municipal council abruptly declared bankruptcy for Lige and refused to pay bills presented by its suppliers. Then, in mid-May, with total debts of \$900 million, the municipal authorities stopped paying their 7,500 employees and appealed to Brussels for assistance. But the government refused that request, and the entire municipal work force went on strike, paralyzing public transportation as in one of the latest numbers in a decade, allowing sidewalks to fill up with heaps of garbage.

The fire brigade and the police also went on strike, leaving all but emergency calls. But citizens made a will-polluted exception in one case. They turned their backs into a detachment from the national police force, which was ordered into the city to break up a workers' mass demonstration, and the authorities quickly fled. Finally, in early July, 17 city employees, led by 28-year-old Jeanne Claude Trovatiello, went on a hunger strike. Unless someone paid their wages, they declared, they were prepared to starve themselves to death.

At the same time, the outpouring produced political and linguistic violence. Lige mayor, Edward Claeys, a democratic socialist, was openly hostile to Belgium's right-wing government, which is dominated by Flemish politicians. As Brussels refused to respond to Lige's demands for aid, Claeys's fellow francophones interrupted the central government's lack of action as a deliberate attempt to humiliate fellow-speaking Wallonia. Disturbed by these events, Charles-Ferdinand Norblin, mayor of a francophone town in the province of Walloon, wrote: "Unfortunately, the language of the Walloon towns is not the language of parliament."

But last week the Brussels government agreed to allow Lige sufficient cash to pay its workers for June and July and it pledged further aid if the city honored its austerity proposals. Finance Minister and his fellow ministers promptly called off their furies, and the city council began to restore municipal services. Part of that process was a return to more traditional methods of money-raising, with officials seeking new loans of between \$50 million and \$600 million. But if they are successful, they, and their counterparts throughout the country, will be forced to pay a high price for the combined effects of recession and excess spending. Lige is headed into the late 1980s proud. Lige registered a 30-year loan at an annual rate of only two per cent. Claeys, the best deal the troubled city is likely to obtain will extend over only eight years—and will cost a whopping 16 per cent.

—PETER LEVIN in Brussels



cluttered shops in Colombo, striking blows at the Tamil minority with devastating fury

SRI LANKA

Death on a tropical island

The violence was the worst in Sri Lanka's 35 years of independence. Long-standing intercommunal tensions between the nation's 21 million Sinhalese and its 2.7 million Tamil minority boiled over last week into savage, widespread rioting. After months of rising tensions, members of the Eelam Tigers, a guerrilla movement fighting for Tamil independence, ambushed a military patrol in the northern port of Jaffna on July 30 and killed 18 soldiers. Then the Sinhalese struck back with devastating fury. In the capital city of Colombo they looted and burned Tamil homes and shops and attacked many of their centers. By midweek much of the city's commercial district, including its largest bazaar, was a smoldering ruin. But the worst incidents took place in Colombo's Wellisara Prison. There hundreds of Sinhalese rioters broke out of their cells and massacred 22 Tamil prisoners, including a leader of the Eelam Tigers movement.

In the midst of the rioting, President Jajayewardene, 76, called the Sinhalese-dominated cabinet into emergency session. The government acknowledged that at least 75 people had been killed and more than 30,000 others, many of them Tamils, were homeless. But unofficial estimates put the number of deaths in the hundreds. A curfew originally imposed on Colombo was extended to the entire nation when strike spread to the hill town of Kandy and the port of Trincomalee. But Jayawardene still faced the intractable problem of finding a long-term solution for Sri Lanka's volatile tensions arising from the suppression of minority Tamil aspirations

by the Sinhalese majority.

There has been heated rivalry between Sri Lanka's Buddhist Sinhalese and Hindu Tamil populations ever since the territory was ceded by the British in 1795. At that time, the island was divided into two nations, with the Sinhalese ruling in the south and the Tamils in the north. Under British colonial rule, the Tamil minority quickly rose to dominate the administrative class. But the Tamil charges that since independence in 1948 the Sinhalese have excluded them from government jobs and access to university education.

As a result, outraged Tamils founded nationalist movements during the 1970s. The Eelam Tigers, named after the precolonial Tamil exiles, have carried out bloody strikes against government troops. By contrast, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) has promoted the achievement of independence using nonviolent means, and in the process it has become the largest opposition party in parliament.

Jayawardene offered last week to meet with TULF leaders to discuss Tamil grievances. The Tamils refused and following the featureless violence forced the president to outlaw the separatist party. But his main concern was curbing disorder. To that end, the president has extensive broad police powers at his disposal, including search, arrest and detention. Still, without a long-term policy for reconciling the Tamil objectives with the interests of the Sinhalese, Jayawardene's island nation seems doomed to a future of disorder and escalating bloodshed.

—JAMES MITCHELL in Toronto, with correspondent reports

ITALY

A kidnapping in the familiar way

After more than 400 abductions since 1975 in Italy—at least 20 this year—the press has become tired of the toll. The accounts rarely even make the front-page anymore. But the bizarre disappearance of 15-year-old Emanuela Orlandi is an exception. Last week, for the fifth week in succession, the papers featured accounts of the unproductive search for the girl and her kidnappers, whose demands ended mere extortion. In exchange for Emanuela's safe return, the kidnappers reportedly want the release of Mahomet Ali Agca, the Turkish gunman now serving a life sentence for an attempt to kill Pope John Paul II in 1981.

Emanuela, the daughter of a manager in the papal secretariat, was last seen on June 30, riding in a black Ford driven by a stranger. At first, police suggested that she had run away or had fallen prey to an assault. But then, two days after the Pope personally appealed for her safe return, authorities received the quaking ransom demand. In response, officials have firmly refused to release the captured assassin, and Agca himself has denounced the alleged abduction.

There has been no shortage of speculation about the kidnappers' identity. The demand for Agca's release and telephoned threats on the life of the Pope have convinced authorities that the kidnappers might be members of the Turkish right-wing terrorist group, the Grey Wolves. But they are considering other theories. One is that the callers are simply troublemakers with a grudge against the Vatican. Another is that the abductors really want money. Several newspapers have suggested that Orlandi's lawyer is trying to extort money to buy Emanuela's release.

While the report is unconfirmed, it would not be without precedent. Last year alone desperate relatives willingly paid out an estimated \$2 million to secure the release of loved ones. And although Italian authorities have become increasingly successful in breaking up kidnapping gangs and forcing hostages before payment is made, the kidnapping "industry" remains a highly profitable, low-risk enterprise. In a concerted effort to find Emanuela, one of Rome's top police prosecutors last week took personal control of the investigation. But as the case enters its sixth week, that proved little comfort to Emanuela's family: roughly one in 30 Italian kidnapping victims is never seen alive again.

—SARAH GILBERT in Rome



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THE REAL TRAVELLER'S WAY

CATHAY PACIFIC
The Real Traveller's Way

Silver-haired Ottawa-born actor **James Greene**, 68, who led a press conference for the Canadian Olympic Association that he "did a pretty good job taking care of three men on television," has taken on an even more ambitious project—taking care of some 350 Canadian athletes at the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. Association President Dr. Roger Jackson last week named the host and executive producer of *The New Wilderness* as the official Olympic attaché for the Canadian cause. Greene hopes to help make the Games "a memorable and significant experience" for the athletes during their stay in Los Angeles. This, however, will not be the first time he has represented Canadians in the United States. At the end of the McCarthy era in 1964, when he moved to Los Angeles to make his first motion pic-

ture, 15 years ago, economic downturn hit him as a freelance actor and writer. He was too business-oriented, he says. "No one else. Artists have become outspoken defenders of their own economic worth. But, said Goldsmith, the artist's position "will always be a liability for as long as he leaves it to more practically minded men to represent him to the public and the government."

As independent women with no children of her own, actress **Merilyn Lightstone** finds it ironic that during the past year she has been typcast in "mother" roles. "But as long as they are good mother roles I am not going to knock it," she said. Lightstone, who describes herself as the "life partner" of Toronto city TV mogul **Moises Zolman**, has just returned from the Moscow Film Festival, where she was awarded a diploma from the Committee of Soviet Women for her portrayal of Ben-Azza Lachman in the series version of *Shaviesky Ray's The Thin Blue*. The award had special meaning for Lightstone, who felt that Lachman resembled her own mother. "I had been watching this character all my life," she said. Although Lightstone, who also was awarded for *Love My Mother Told Me* and *In Presence of Older Women*, would one day like to play a professional woman who "wears fabulous clothes and travels on a private jet," her next performance will be in a pay TV version of *Shaviesky Ray's Cornet of Night*, to be shot in Saskatchewan in August, and in



Lightstone: motherhood or fabulous clothes?

the new Radio version of *Montecarlo* Richard's *Johns*. Then costar *New Her* roles? Mothers, one and all.

Andrew Alexander, 34, is understandably proud of his Second City theatre troupe in Toronto. Since becoming the company's president and resident producer a year after its Chicago "godfather," **Bernie Sakine**, introduced the troupe in 1975, Alexander has lined a score of frantic Canadian and U.S. performers whose names have become household words: **Joe Foweraker**, **Catherine O'Hara**, **Andrew Martin** and **Eugene Levy** were among the troupe's 54 alumni invited to last week's 30th anniversary celebration at Toronto's Old

Fordham Theatre. Their shared experience has forged firm bonds. Even those who did not attend, such as **Salma Hayek**, **Sam Aykroyd** and **Betty Thomas**, still keep in touch, says Alexander. But the memories are not all fond ones. Shattered Toronto-based actor-reviver **Gerry Schatzberg**, 34, who played in the groundbreaking Toronto performances with **Hayek** and **Aykroyd**, "Whenever I think of Second City I want a drink and a cigarette." ♦

O'Hara, Martin and Levy: home to the Old Fordham



O'Hara, Martin and Levy: home to the Old Fordham



Greene: "Look out for the Canadians!"

here, the U.S. government regarded the film community with suspicion. Greene was asked at a Hollywood gathering what he would say to the House Un-American Activities Committee. "Forget the Communists," he said. "They are not the threat. Look out for the Canadians—they are going to take over the industry."

John Kenneth Galbraith, 74, the former host of the syndicated late TV series *The Age of Uncertainty* and professor emeritus at Harvard University, returned to Canada for a private discussion of the economy with Prime Minister **Pierre Trudeau** and to lecture at the Stratford Festival on economics and the arts. Addressing a crowd of almost 1,000 in the Festival Theatre, the famed Cambridge, Mass., economist asserted "The artist is no less entitled to speak on economic matters than the engineer, scientist or industrial executive. It is on the artistic tradition that economic security and progress depend." When Galbraith first lectured on the subject

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People's profitable, perilous route

By William Lowther

In the bubbly atmosphere of the international airline industry, small, upstart competitors offering no-frills, cut-rate service are regarded with studied nonchalance. The peril that the newcomers face was clear after the disastrous experience of Sir Freddie Laker's Skytrain service, which earned out 35 per cent of the New York-to-London flight before a growing deficit and a vicious price war with the majors forced it into bankruptcy in February, 1983. But while Laker's challenge to the expensive fare structure of the industry is now history, a new, equally aggressive operation, People Express Airlines Inc., based in Newark,

According to company President Donald Burr, a 41-year-old Harvard School of Business graduate, the airline seeks the "soft trade"—people who normally stay at home watching TV because, without People Express, they could not afford to visit relatives. Not only do thousands of Canadians stream across the border by car and bus each month to take advantage of the airline's low fares, but more than 400,000 passengers cross the Newark terminal monthly, some waiting as long as 50 hours for a standby seat.

The attraction is obvious: fares on People's flights from Newark to Jacksonville, Fla., sell for as little as \$49 one way. A flight to London costs \$148 one way. By comparison, competitors

ber of seats in the air. To sharp extent, People's profits are based on volume. The company now operates with an average of 80 per cent of its seats filled. The flight to London breaks even if 62 per cent of the seats are sold. After just two months of operation, People's accounts for five per cent of the U.S. air traffic to London. There also attributes People's success to the young and committed staff. Every employee must buy a minimum of 500 shares of company stock as a condition of getting a job. If they do not have the cash when they are hired, the financing is arranged through a payroll deduction scheme. Burr's aggressive corporate strategy calls for the company to grow by 200 per cent by 1986. During the next two years he expects People Express to increase well beyond the current 185 daily departures from Newark. The plan is to have 60 planes provide regular service throughout the country.

Burr dismissed the suggestion that People's may suffer the same fate as previous price-cutting airlines. But Burr will face major obstacles in his planned expansion. For one thing, a number of the major airlines have already started to match People's low fares on some routes. Although a price war is unlikely, that pressure is sure to increase. At the same time, as Robert J. Dowdick, an airline analyst with New York-based Lehman Brothers, Kuhn Loeb Inc., says, "The bigger you get, the more competition you become, the more you compound your costs, lower efficiency and hurt productivity."

The major airlines are reluctant to openly attack People's prospects. But they privately claim that it is not a defensible threat. Said one executive, echoing the feelings of many of his counterparts: "Everyone admires Burr and his airline. He has done exceptionally well. For the hardy guy who was prepared to get up with the hawk, it's fine. But over the years we have seen these cut-price people come and go. Eventually, People Express will go. That is a prediction that People's is determined to defy."

chance about \$200 for the Jacksonville flight and \$270 for the trip to London.

Despite the low fares, People's made a \$5.5 million profit in the first quarter of 1983. Burr's major tactic has been to cut costs wherever possible. Passengers who wish to eat on board, for example, must bring their own brown-bag lunch or pay \$4 for a sandwich plate. As well, there is a \$1 charge for each piece of checked luggage—a task to which Burr sometimes turns himself.

Normally, expanding airlines buy the latest, most fuel-efficient aircraft. But Burr has concentrated instead on getting the best deal he can on used planes that will give him the maximum num-

ber of seats in the air. To sharp extent, People's profits are based on volume. The company now operates with an average of 80 per cent of its seats filled.

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Waiting in Calgary (above): Mother's need to win the province from oil and gas

Alberta ventures beyond oil

Alberta has had little need for income assistance programs for more than 20 years. The underpinned foundation of the province's financial good fortune in the past decade has been the oil and gas industry. Revenue from that sector swelled the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund to \$13 billion last year. But since early 1983 the energy boom has dramatically collapsed. Now, many office towers and houses are vacant and the once robust inflow of immigrants seeking a share of the wealth has been reversed. Ever since the pitfalls of overdependence on the sector became painfully clear, government planners have been converting to a new, if belated, goal: increasing Alberta's industrial diversification.

The clearest evidence of the strategy here is the government's creation of Veneq Equities Alberta Ltd., a fledgling investment company with headquarters in Edmonton. First premised in Premier Peter Lougheed's 1982 election campaign, Veneq will have \$90 million from the Heritage Fund to invest in the coming months. That money, in addition to another \$44 million that the company hopes to raise in a share offering expected in the fall, would make the fund one of the few in the world with both government and business backing as well as the largest single pool of venture capital in the country. And that prospect is a seedling of excitement through the province's business community. Although Veneq is still in the midst of hiring

new employees and settling into its new offices, President Derek Mother, 39, says that he already has more than 90 requests for funds on his desk.

The provincial government will provide the primary financing for Veneq, but Mother stresses that it will not be a mere like a bank to "us," he said, "a lender that wants its loan repaid." Indeed, Mother and his management team will not see any money from the province until Veneq makes at least \$5 million from the stock offering. What is more, Veneq's board is noticeably free of politicians and civil servants.

Banks and real estate developers, as well as oil and gas companies, will not have access to Veneq's funds. As its name suggests, Veneq is particularly interested in high technology, especially the sort that relates to computers and the growing field of biotechnology. As well, the fund will entertain proposals from manufacturers of resource extraction and processing machinery. But recently expanded firms are excluded. Says Mother: "We want to work with companies that already have a track record and the po-

tential to become major players." As a result, one of the areas in which Veneq will concentrate its efforts is medium-sized firms that it believes have the capacity to increase their sales to the \$50-million to \$100-million range.

Beyond that the criteria are fairly loose. Applicants do not have to be Canadian-owned and, if they are already based within the province, they may seek funds to expand outside its borders. As Mother, who has 20 years experience in the venture-capital business, put it, "The main criterion is that the expansion broadens the province's industrial base and will be in the long-term interest of Albertans."

For the past five years Mother has concentrated between Montreal and Calgary in an effort to ensure the fortunes of Calgary-based Westville Capital Ltd. He had been appointed president of the ailing firm by the Canadian Enterprise Development Corp., a venture-capital firm. Mother had planned to return east when Westville's financial health improved but he changed his plans when offered the Veneq job. Last week he bought a house in Edmonton and he now plans to move his family west as soon as possible.

No one, including Mother, expects Veneq's program to worm Alberta single-handedly from its overdependence on the money sector. But few experts dispute the need for further diversification. More than half the provincial economy still depends on oil and gas activity. And as a report last week by the independent Canadian Petroleum Marketing Agency showed, even conservatively run Canadian-controlled oil companies that avoided the international energy program inventory fears are suffering. Their profits dropped by 14 per cent in 1982 over 1981. And the slump has taken a heavy toll in the province for the past two years. Calgary's unemployment rate has soared to 11 per cent from four per cent. Developers have delayed implementing

plans for new office towers, and many executives who were transferred from Eastern Canada to the province are returning home. Lougheed has always stressed that the Heritage Fund should be pursued only as a province's oil and gas wealth could no longer be counted on. The creation of Veneq signals that the day has arrived.

—GILLIAN REYNOLDS in Calgary



Burr and part of the fleet passengers cross the border, sometimes waiting for 20 hours

M.J., is threatening to shake up the financially troubled industry once more.

Burr's creation on April 30, 1983, People's has steadily encroached on the business of its larger rivals. The formula that makes it enormously popular is a single passenger fare to return for as little as \$49. The fare is not for a standard long-haul flight, but for a short-haul flight, usually barely a third those charged by the larger airlines. Already, People's serves 19 U.S. cities and has begun a cut-rate service to Britain. Now the company plans a major expansion that will triple the size of its operation by 1986 and in the process may make it far more than a rival instant to its long-established competitors.

The hot potato along the border

A cross-border trade dispute goes, the latest clash between Canada and the United States is noticeably taking on familiar Island, the product at the centre of the row—the white potato—looks the glum of such exports as high-technology products, which usually influence international tensions. But when the U.S. department of commerce issued a preliminary ruling last week that said that farmers were guilty of "dumping" potatoes, or selling them below fair market cost on the U.S. market, it dealt a very serious blow to trade worth \$22 million annually to Canadian exporters.

The dispute is far from settled, since a final decision will be made in September at hearings of the U.S. International Trade Administration. In the meantime, farmers in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Ontario who export potatoes to the United States face a severe penalty. The commerce department has imposed a stiff 17.5-per-cent duty on their potato exports and Canadian shippers, which have already been deferring in recent months, are expected to demand further white potatoes wait for a final ruling.

The U.S. action came after the House Potato Council filed complaints to the government. The organization claimed that U.S. farmers are suffering from the unfairly low prices charged by Canadian producers. In fact, the 17.5-per-cent duty is intended to bring the price up to a level considered fair by Washington officials.

But the ruling is still very much a matter of controversy. As a Canadian government agricultural expert in Washington told *Maclean's* last week, "It is an extremely arbitrary move aimed at protecting Maine farmers and it reflects the growing protectionism made in the United States." In reaching the preliminary findings, he added, "the department of commerce has used totally unproved figures."

Commerce department spokesmen, on the other hand, insisted that the duty is justified. According to William Ward, an official involved with the case, the duty was determined after selected Canadian growers were asked to send information on production costs. "Our final figure," he asserts, "is not deliberately or artificially high."

That is an issue that will be resolved at the hearings in September, when Canadian farmers will be given a chance to make their case. In the meantime, the humble white vegetable is likely to become another hot potato.

—WILLIAM LUTHER in Washington.



South African race workers, Reagan with Lalonde, and (below) the IMF's controversy

The IMF's ordeal over apartheid

Although Third World nations are reeling under massive debts, there has strong resistance in the U.S. Congress that would keep them off. At issue was a White House plan to drastically hike U.S. contributions to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a \$46-million loan that administrators issue to debt-ridden countries. With the United States accounting for almost 50 per cent of IMF funding, U.S. support for increased funds is crucial. But many Republicans and Democrats believed that the Reagan plan to increase IMF funding by \$8.4 billion would gradually be a bailout of private commercial banks that had made risky high-interest loans to Third World nations and now feared default. But late last week House Banking Committee Chairman Howard B. Gossman

suggested any IMF loans to apartheid countries like South Africa.

The controversial amendment—the Canadian government will be pressed soon to adopt a similar standard—could have dramatic implications for U.S. and Canadian foreign policy. Those who are pushing for an apartheid amendment argue that it is hypocritical for governments to conduct apartheid and then borrow on South Africa's debt. However, with support from the United States and some European countries, the South African loan was approved by a narrow 52 per cent. Canada, with effective control of four per cent of the vote, tipped the balance by opposing the loan.

"Canada's vote was decisive," says Jan Merrill, research director of the Center for International Policy, a Washington-based think tank. Canada's support for the loan received relatively little attention in Canada at the time, partly because IMF meetings are secret. But church groups and several members of Parliament are determined to make it into an issue next fall when

the Canadian government introduces legislation to increase Canada's IMF allocation to about \$4 billion. The multi-denominational Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility is urging Finance Minister Marc Lalonde to adopt a "strict, human rights" standard. That would bar Canada from supporting IMF loans to countries that are gross violators of human rights. Lalonde has so far opposed adopting such a standard, insisting that the IMF's "political stance must be maintained."

Still, critics charge that the IMF and other international banks are far from apolitical. John Lodge, an economist at the University of Manitoba, is a specialist in the IMF, points to embargoes, delays and defaults of loans to help-wing countries such as Cuba, Grenada, Vietnam and China. By contrast, the South African loan received quick approval even though, according to Lodge, it did not meet some of the technical requirements of the IMF. Among the objections was the fact that apartheid imposes severe restrictions on the free movement of labor in South Africa. Michael Kelly, director of Canada's International Finance Division, counters: "There is no doubt that these labor market—speaking in purely economic terms—does not function as effectively as it might. But in our judgment, it was not the overwhelming factor." Ironically, a confidential report prepared by the IMF's own staff last May strongly criticized the negative effects of apartheid on the nation's economy.

With the human rights amendment looming as a controversy in the upcoming Canadian parliamentary debate, Ottawa may find itself under more pressure for tough action than it shared in the IMF's previous forum.

—LONNA MCGILL in Toronto, with William Luther in Washington.

The UAW's wage standoff

When Chrysler Corp.'s brass chairman, Lee Iacocca, triumphantly confirmed his firm's recovery this summer by announcing he would pay back its \$900-million debt to the U.S. government seven years early, he knew it would soon be time to settle accounts with another major participant in the company's bailout—the 46,000 employees represented by the United Auto Workers. But a bid by the union to get back some of the concessions that U.S. and Canadian firms have made to aid Chrysler's restoration failed last week. Three days of simultaneous contract talks in Toronto and Detroit ended in a standoff.

After three years of efforts Chrysler is clearly on the road to economic stability. Last month the parent firm proudly announced a record \$200-million (U.S.) second-quarter profit. But the good tidings also made the UAW more determined than ever to close the 18-our-a-week gap it had allowed to develop between the union and the company's partners at the Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp.

When the union's representatives gathered in upstairs meetings with management in Detroit and Toronto last Monday, they opened with a clear demand: an immediate 11 1/2-hour-a-week hike (Chrysler Canada workers currently earn \$18.25 an hour) with wage parity in two years. Then a two-day working plans dispute. It was not until Wednesday that Chrysler returned with its offer that the talks collapsed. The major source of contention: Chrysler's proposal for a two-year contract offered base wage parity, but it would have created a \$1.02 cost-of-living adjustment gap by the end of year two.

Faced with the cost-of-living problem, the UAW decided to end the talks on Wednesday evening. But Dave Barker, the union's new president, "It appears that everybody has a right to start in the week of the unexpected event—except those people who paid more than anybody else." But Chrysler Vice-President Thomas Mier said there was no way that the company would be "blackmailed" into accepting an agreement it could not afford.

Since the annual agreements with the automaker do not expire until January, there is no danger of an immediate strike. Nevertheless, last week's failure likely means that the UAW will be more militant than ever when it gathers for bargaining again in November. For Chrysler, it is a setback, because it is not without its price.

—IAN JASTEN in Toronto.

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Oracle of the computer age

By Peter C. Newman

Any country's most valuable asset is the number of original thinkers it nurtures. We've had our share: Marshall McLuhan, John Kenneth Galbraith, Norbert Frye and Harold Innis among them.

The next best thing to fostering such oracles is to import one. Bearing this rare pedigree is Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, a French intellectual who has made himself a one-ring travelling circus on behalf of the new computer technology altering our lives.

The grandson of Bernard's political secretary, he first won acclaim as owner-publisher of the weekly *L'Espresso*, served as a wartime pilot in the Free French Air Force and wrote the best-selling *The American Challenge* (J-P 5-5), to be frank to be known, has done it all. He has managed a hotel in Beirut, fought in the Algerian revolution, was a confidant of Camus, Sartre, Malraux and Malraux and negotiated the release of composer Rihm-Thodorin from the Greek junta's jails. He has been a gadfly in French politics, an advisor and challenger of prime ministers, a member of the national assembly and leader of the anti-Gaullist (but non-Communist) Radical Party, always trying to break his country away from the old Napoleonic pattern of centralized authority. The French regard him as something of a class traitor because he came from a rich background but has advocated a welfare system, demanding truly radical solutions to social and economic problems. The method he employs has championing of individual freedom, the leftist attack him for not advocating the overthrow of capitalism.

In a recent afternoon's conversation with Servan-Schreiber during one of his flash visits to Toronto, I found what he had to say a mixture of intellectual bravado, romantic impulse and cold-state truth. There is clarity and urgency in his current crusade to make the world aware of the revolutionary nature of the computer age.

"If we don't utilize the full potential of the personal computer very quickly," he told me, sounding more than slightly de Gaulleish, "we'll end up with chaos and war. Nobody can attack freedomally what I'm saying because it's obvious. But those who have a vested interest in the present status system will try to ignore it or delay its implementation. That would be tragic. These new machines are powerful enough that they

will not only change our working universe but might be able to slow down the inevitability of world war. But there's little time."

For the past 18 months J-P 5-5 has headed the Paris-based World Centre for Personal Computation and Human Resources, which has become a focus for statisticians, economists, philosophers and futurists attempting to comprehend the true impact of computers. Eight French cabinet ministers sit on his board; his association with the re-



Servan-Schreiber: Teach yourself

nowned Carnegie-Mellon University at Pittsburgh has turned Servan-Schreiber into something of an oracle among U.S. intellectuals.

"Computer science," he maintains, "is not just a field among others. It is a new language, a fresh way of learning. Only this new technology can help solve our vast unemployment and literacy problems, because only the personal computer can make learning an interactive proposition again. It does away with the classrooms and lectures. You

can immediately become active with your own computer, in effect teaching yourself, almost through playing games. Most important of all, the student with a computer is not a passive listener to television or blackboard knowledge. He is not judged by someone else, but by himself."

J-P 5-5 points out that computers are not just a new method of teaching children but a key to retraining adults. Paradoxically, the very best teachers of the middle-aged are the very young, because they haven't grown up allergic to electronic machines. He admits that the scale of modernization required will mean investments on a huge scale. "But we can't keep wasting our resources by subsidizing obsolete technologies and reconstructing jobs. Computer science is not just the industry among others. What I'm talking about is a basic change in man's universe. Apart from everything else, it will decentralize industry, helping to resolve the problems of overcrowding and pollution."

To document the mounting influence of personal computers, he cites studies that show how their introduction has managed to wear children away from the state-deciding effects of television. Most interesting of all, Servan-Schreiber believes that computers could help defuse the international arms race. "If Soviet citizens had personal computers and could develop their own intelligence and information, the dictatorship regime would be doomed. What makes Walesa so powerful in Poland against a government that has every weapon and means of control on its side? The regime there controls nothing, because every Polish house has a transistor radio on which people can listen to the real news. A computer in every living room could change much more, and in the long run nobody will be able to prevent it."

Servan-Schreiber is currently planning to set up branches of his World Computer Centre in Ontario, Alberta, Quebec and British Columbia. He will visit Canada every three months for the next year or so and, as proof of his affection for this country, has named his eldest son in medicine at Laval. He admires Pierre Trudeau but finds the Ottawa bureaucracy too inflexible to entertain his immediate notions. "What I'm talking about," says J-P 5-5, "is the key to man's existence in a decadent and disrupted world." As one of the few surviving original thinkers, he has a score that must be heard.



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Canada 1 finally makes a move

By Richard Reynolds

Since the good ship America sailed across the ocean to beat a fleet of 14 British yachts in 1866, captains and crews have returned to Newport, R.I., 34 times attempting to wrest the America's Cup from the New York Yacht Club. In this summer's 10th challenge they have come from Australia, Canada, France, Great Britain and Italy. Seven yachts are currently involved in a contest quite unlike anything else in yacht racing. At week's end they had raced against each other at least six times, but each completed 40 races, and an alleged spy scandal had swept the tiny Rhode Island community. Most surprising of all, an unheralded new kid a second place among the challengers.

Canada 1 sailed through her first 34 races giving little evidence that she was capable of advancing beyond the elimination series. However, in her last 13 races in Series C, Canada 1 scored three wins and three losses. Only Perth's Australia 7, unknown after 18 races, had a better record. Canada 1 overhauled boats like Challenge 12 of Melbourne, Australia, Victory 53 of British Columbia, and Advance of Sydney, Australia, and France 3.

Skipper Terry McLaughlin, 37, of Toronto, had predicted Canada 1's strong performance from the start. "McLaughlin said in post last week, 'We had been lagging. It is the two previous series as though we would look good for the C series,'" McLaughlin has said of a certain way to the triennial posting of Newport. He is now well known for his assortment of colorful "lucky" hats, which he wears for his wins. In fact, after winning several races in a row, McLaughlin and his crew do not like to change anything. "We wear the same clothes, the same gear and of course the same hats," said the skipper.

McLaughlin has established a reputation elsewhere as well. He participated in a violently brawling contest recently, originally called the America's Best Trading Cup, and beat out the other four stoppers with his locally renowned coxswain, the "Canadian Masterbender." "A joke is always the best way to answer a question," says McLaughlin. His attitude and those of the entire Canada 1 team were sorely tested when the "Kagame" affair erupted last week. James Johnson, the team's 39-year-old tender driver from Victoria, was as-

serted after he swam beneath the Australia 7's dock. The yacht's radical hull has been the chief topic of speculation since this challenge began. Each night the yacht is shrouded in curtains to preserve the design secrets. Johnson carried a camera on his underwater mission and guards misled the local police, who charged him with trespassing. The Australia 1 syndicate further alleged

that he was spying. In Newport District Court the trespassing charges were dismissed after the Canada 1 graduate promised to apologize, which it did the following day. Johnson left the court last Wednesday, climbed on his bicycle and waved a "We're number 1" flag at the crowd as he rode off. After the incident, McLaughlin suggested, "We should surround the keel of Canada 1

Canada 1 under full sail: a comeback that the crew had predicted all along



with hockey nets so that the Australia 7 can't see it." He went on to dismiss Johnson as a joke. "We were actually going to go up on the Americans but we got caught swimming under Australia's keel. We were only taking a shortcut."

As for the actual racing, McLaughlin is deeply nervous but he never seems to worry about whether he is winning or losing. After his yacht won five races in succession, he said: "Even after you have won a few races you still have to think you are losing. If you go out there and race defensively, you will lose for sure." There is sufficient evidence for hope. If Canada 1 can maintain the second-place standing, the yacht will make it into the finals in late August. The designer of Canada 1, Bruce Kirby, a former journalist who designed the Queen Esther, said, "We have just as good a yacht as anyone else in Newport, except maybe Australia 1."

The impressive Canada 1 standing has been hard won. Only days before the race began on June 13, Canada 1's mast broke. The syndicate could not afford to replace it, and the crew salvaged the mast together with another piece of aluminum and sailed on. When a new mast arrived, Canada 1 encountered other problems with several pieces of rigging. The headboard cap, a piece of steel at the top of the mast that helps hold up the sail, reportedly broke out of its locked position. The failure caused the Canadians to lose three races. The most recent problem came last week, when Canada 1 had no manual for the luffing of the race with Victory 53 and last-only to win later in a period. Luck has aided with Canada 1 in the protest room on three occasions.

Moving into the final series of Series C, Canada 1 has beaten every yacht except Australia 7. Bruce Kirby believes that recent changes in the boat have helped. The keel was altered slightly and the new mast was moved forward. The changes were minor, but they were significant in a competition in which races are won and lost by margins of less than one one-hundredth of a mile per hour.

The line tending will be more critical as the series narrows to the ultimate confrontation with the U.S. defender. It is a mathematically impossible feat for Adams and France 3 to qualify for the semifinals, leaving five yachts for four places in the next round. Canada 1 was well placed at week's end. Victory 53 and Challenge 12 had to win two more races than the Canadians in the last six. Should Canada 1 advance to the four-yacht semifinals, which begin Aug. 11, it will be an unexpected achievement and one that not a few denied when the Canadian challenge was launched in Calgary three years ago. ☐

The longest home run

George Brett's home run ball travelled about 380 feet, but the ball travelled much farther. In fact, it almost landed in baseball's Hall of Fame. Before it finally came to rest, George Brett and the past star on his ball became part of baseball's legacy. Because the Kansas City Royals' all-star allegedly destroyed his bat (though, the umpire discovered he had thrown it in a week-long saga that was dubbed "Targum"), the league reversed the decision. But not before a raging newspaper controversy of the field ignited the acrimonious game.

The play that launched the row was dramatic enough. Brett, one of base-

men in baseball history began.

Yankee manager Billy Martin questioned the legitimacy of Brett's bat under Section 1.16 (a) of the rule book. Rookie umpire Tim McClelland conferred with his roving crew chief, Joe Brinkman, about the Yankees' allegation that pine tar on the bat (and to give hitters a firm, if sticky, grip) extended farther than the allowable 18 inches from the handle. Brett's bat, so McClelland ruled, was out. The home run did not count, the Yankees claimed, and the Royals was outraged. He charged McClelland, bellowing abuse, before he was subdued by Brinkman and teammates.

As for the bat, the offending 34½ inches of seven-grain oak was wrapped in yellow paraffin and displayed July 25, the day after the game, to the American League offices on the third floor at 300 Park Ave. in New York City. Late Thursday, League President Lee MacPhail assured McClelland's decision.

Before the decision, Brett was outraged. "I bet that ball so far from the line that it couldn't even smell it," he said. The all-star third baseman demanded the return of the bat and said that he would not give it to the Hall of Fame. Fueling Brett's ire was the fact that many bottles break rule 1.16 (a). Four days after the ball cleared the fence, McClelland ruled "the umpire's" interpretation, while technically defensible, is not in accord with the intent or spirit of the rule. ☐

Suddenly, Brett's drive was a home run again. The teams will now have to measure play in the game. The score in the game is—and will be—4-4 for Kansas City, only two men are out, and the Yankees may have to get a third out before coming to bat themselves.

The teams are not scheduled to meet again this season. Accordingly, the ultimate resolution of Targum will come only if the game will influence a final-phase fight in the Yankees' decision. The bat has been shipped back to Brett. He has it in his home, and the Yankees have lost their war—for now, at least. —HAL QUINN in Toronto



Brett discussing rule 1.16 (a) with the umpire, Targum

ball's first batter, faced one of baseball's finest pitchers, Rich Gossage of the New York Yankees. Three were two out in the top half of the ninth inning, the tying run was an first base, and Brett was the potential go-ahead run at the plate. Brett felled off the first pitch, thus sent the second over the right-field fence in Yankee Stadium. The Royals, having apparently taken the lead 4-3, were ecstatic. They congratulated Brett in the Royals' dugout. Then the saga of the longest home

Northern lights and Arctic magic

By Gordon Legge

They come from great distances, the modern-day explorers, pilgrims seeking Canada's final frontier—the boundless North. Some arrive in campers, which seem to wobble along the spruce-barked, dusty gravel highways. Others come back from behind, uncrunching their legs and a cloud of diesel exhaust hanging in the air. Or they pose off giant jets and climb aboard jets, prop-driven planes—distant cousins to the early bombers that opened the North. They are the tourists, who until recently were as welcome to many northerners as a horde of mosquitoes in the bush. But now, as the North searches for a stable source of income to offset the unpredictable fluctuations of the natural-resource industries, the Northern travellers are encountering a new respect.

The welcome mat is out with good reason, because although the total number of visitors to the North dropped slightly during 1993, at the height of the recreation season those who did travel still spent more than \$190 million in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. And the visitors' money was "most welcome," noted the Yukon government's annual report on tourism, "since the challenge of virtually all the territory's operating mines relocated tourism to an unconfronted role as the leading sector in the Yukon economy." Now the energetic new tourism minister, Ben Pirih, 37, will try to double the territory's \$11-million share of the travellers' spending within the next few years. And the situation is similar to the east, where the N.W.T. government expects the territory's travel industry to draw \$57 million by 1997.

The Yukon last year had 305,000 visitors, most of them tourists. Two-thirds of them were Americans, for the most part on their way to and from Alaska

About one-quarter of the visitors are from other parts of Canada, and the rest come from much farther afield, primarily West Germany, Switzerland and Australia. The N.W.T. counted 106,000 travellers last year, only 13 per cent of them Americans, and three per cent other non-Canadians. But wherever they come from, the travellers generally have one thing in common—a quest for their own adventure in a land where the choice is almost endless from scaling the snow-capped ice-shrouded

the seal after days of wandering through the wilderness. Since tourism is the Jeanne Thomas, 34, the executive assistant to the chief commissioner of the Human Rights Commission in Ottawa, find high altitudes in the Arctic. On June 29 Thomas, along with 11 others, left from the coast on the icebreaker ship, Baffin Island, for a two-week hike through the famed Pangnirtung Pass. They spent the first day sliding across the melting, slush-covered ice aboard an Irish kamotik, which flipped over at one point.

"The only thing I thought of was that you have three to five minutes to live in Arctic winters," says Thomas. But she arrived and on July 1 celebrated Canada Day with the others high up the mountain pass. Tossing the country with bread, they tied a Canadian flag to a staff and waved spectators as snowflakes fell around them. Afterward, they played Sakuma games. "I always wanted a chance to go north," she said. "If you go on a holiday where you are lying on a beach, you often think of problems at the office. Up there, that is all replaced by the problems of having your foot over the next bend." Ultimately, she said, "you become much more in touch with the beauty of this country and how lucky you are to be living here."

Other visitors are like Nancy Stride, 65, a Toronto widow who has spent the past 30 summers at Buckhorn Inlet Lodge near Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. The lodge, a woman's house, is owned by Gloria and Patricia Warren. Gloria, 69, is a retired nurse sergeant who first experienced the area by dog sled in 1964. He opened the lodge, a ramshackle Hudson's Bay Co. trading post, in 1968. Since then through a week in the lodge costs \$268, he has only turned a profit two out of the past 34 years. His guests have included Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Gov. Gen. Edward Schreyer, former Lib-



Canoeing on the N.W.T.'s Nahanni River is a quest for their own adventure.

peaks of the St. Elias Mountains in the Yukon, to a stroll along the boardwalk in Dawson City searching out the ghosts of the Klondike gold rush; from canoeing down the churning, cascading Nahanni River in the N.W.T. to a walk across the naked, desolate, snow-covered whiteness of the North Pole. Some tourists make the journey to round out a lifetime of travelling the continent, or just to be able to tell their friends they have done it. But many travel to the North just to find the solitude that El-

eral cabinet minister John Turner and Ann and Peter Getty, the wife and son of United States millionaire industrialist J. Paul Getty Jr. Still, everyone is treated equally, and people like Nancy Stride, who has brought three of her grandchildren to the lodge so far, are welcomed by the time they depart. "You become very deep friends with both the Warrens and the family when you repeat year after year," she said. "You grow into a place for them, and it's terribly hard to let go."

Stewart and Rita Pierce, a retired couple, are part of still another class of northern tourists. They left Panama City, Fla., on June 1 in a 1979 Dodge pickup truck with a camper on the back. After stopping their way across the continent, they drove up the Alaska

Traffic. Apparently, a couple in their 70s had rented the car in Whitehorse but become paralyzed with fear halfway through their trip. They dragged down a motorist, blipped a lift back to the Yukon capital and caught a flight home. But the Pierces enjoyed every moment of their trip. Said Rita, "I wouldn't have had it any other way."

The enthusiasm to transform the Pierce is encouraging the governments of the Yukon and the N.W.T. to launch ambitious new programs—with assistance from Ottawa—to lure more tourists north. Compared to the massive, multi-billion-dollar natural-resources projects that have become synonymous with the North, tourism requires little in the way of capital investment. But it is labor intensive and relatively sensi-

sitive to economic downturns and ailing industry, world-renowned arts and crafts and lifestyles all their own. This combination can make for a uniquely satisfying vacation experience, given proper services and facilities for tourists.

But there are obstacles, not the least of which is the North's inaccessibility to tourists. McCallum says that weather is a threat of a wilderness "populated only by ospreys, polar bears and a few Eskimos." And certainly there are problems for tourists, such as the long distances and the high cost of food and travel. Unpredictable weather in many parts of the North makes traveling an adventure for the adaptable but a pain in the timetable for the demanding. Accommodation is almost nonexistent in some places or inadequate if it does ex-



The Dempster Highway between the Alaska-Yukon border and Inuvik, N.W.T., traversing a solitude that fills the soul.

Highway, through the Yukon into Alaska. They then moved back over the Top of the World Highway to Dawson City in the Yukon. "There were steep drops with no railings on the roadway, and it was windy," said Rita Pierce, as they watched the midnight gamblers in Desmond Youth Centre's, the only bar with a stage show and legal gambling casino in Canada. The Pierces passed campers on the ditch and a car with its fenders on snowdrifts along a narrow, mountainous stretch between Dawson and

Whitehorse. It can be operated on a small scale, and, with a modest investment, there are almost immediate profits in terms of employment and income—not to mention possible social benefits, if handled properly. "It is an industry for which we have the raw materials," says the N.W.T. minister of economic development and tourism, Arnold McCallum. "Spectacular, beautiful, untouched scenery, unusual wildlife, great rivers and lakes. The northerners themselves are diverse people with a fasci-

ination. The North's reputation for friendliness may be unquenchable but it sometimes has an unforgiving reputation for service. And besides, the residents themselves do not always agree about the importance of tourism to the community.

As with most benefits, there is a price to be paid. Conservationists are concerned about the damage that may be inflicted on the North's fragile environment. Heide MacKenzie, president of the Yukon Association of Wilderness



Elizabethe Island has formulated a development plan in fear of conservationists.

A delicate issue of balance

At first glance, the northern end of Elizabethe Island, at the peak of the Canadian Arctic, seems to be a natural site for a national park. It supports a rich ecology and contains important remains of early Inuit culture and late 19th-century exploration.

Besides, it boasts such geographic highlights as Cape Columbus, the northernmost tip of North America; Mount Beeson, the highest peak in eastern North America; the only landfall on Axel Heiberg, the only landfall on Axel Heiberg—apex of thick permanent ice on the Canadian Arctic, and Lake Ilanau, a large freshwater body surrounded by a thermal axis. With such attractions in mind, Parks Canada and the government of the Northwest Territories have drawn up plans for a 15,200-square-mile park in the area, to open next year. And conservationists, who are kindly aware of the fragility of the northern environment, are deeply concerned. "My fear is that people have decided that the area is not that sensitive," says University of Alberta geoscientist John England. "If they are not careful, they will find it as an 18 to 15 years they will have blown it."

The critics worry that Parks Canada's plans to create a "national" tourist vacation package" centred in the park will undermine its otherwise good intentions. Officials from both levels of government, along with representatives from Grise Fjord, an Inuit community on Elizabethe's southern tip which is used as a staging area for trips to the North Pole, began discussions this

month about an integrated tourism-recreation package which encompasses destinations within the proposed park. To some conservationists, the two goals are incompatible.

England, who has spent the past seven summers travelling around Elizabethe, notes that of three preparing national resource inventories for Parks Canada, is not opposed to a park as such. But what frightens him is the possibility of the unmitigated damage that tourism, however limited, could inflict. Not only is the area extremely vulnerable to disturbances, but the long winters and severe dry spells inhibit rapid recovery from tourist-induced damage. Says England, "Let's stand back and intelligently develop the area during the next few years."

Parks Canada planners recognize England's concerns but they disagree with his conclusions. Thomas Kovach, head of northern parks proposals, maintains that a park with special nature and a control on visitors will provide better protection for the landscape and wildlife. Still, a consensus of understanding signed by the federal and territorial governments in February, 1982, states, "As the area becomes known and as services and facilities are developed, an increasing number of visitors will be attracted to the spectacular nature of this pristine wilderness." But, says Kovach, "I think we are going to proceed cautiously and err on the side of overcaution initially."

—GORDON LEECH

TRAVEL/SPECIAL REPORT

Guides, is already seeing signs of overuse in some areas. But, he favors tourism, provided that it is managed properly. "I am in the peculiar quandary of being concerned about the wilderness while I'm involved in a commercial venture that is taking increasing numbers of people into the wilderness," says Mackenzie. "It is very difficult to resolve." Others express concern about the impact tourism may have on the native people. They worry about the risk of creating neo-Hawans, with local residents grubbing for every buck the tourist brings. "It's fine to create employment," says Ronal Sandhu, owner of High Arctic International Explorer Services Ltd., which outfits northern explorers from its base in Resolute, N.W.T., "but it's wrong to go after every Klondike white man as if he's filthy rich." In short, properly managed tourism could give the North a stable source of revenue and employment, increasing its self-sufficiency. Improperly managed, it could simply add another dimension to the plundering of Canada's northern riches.

For those living outside northern Canada, the North is usually viewed as a moonlit with a single identity. Visitors soon discover, however, that the North's personality is as varied as its geography and its people. The two territories that comprise Canada's North may superficially resemble each other, but appearances are deceiving. Even their histories in tourism have little in common. The first tourists arrived in the Yukon shortly after the end of the famed gold rush of 1896. They were wealthy members of the upper class who journeyed through the Yukon on the more than 250 steam-chekers that snaked piled to lakes and rivers. A second stream of tourists arrived after the Second World War, driving along the newly completed Alaskan Highway. Although many sections are paved today, at that time it was a treacherous road, noted for its dust clouds and head-on collisions.

Today, the highway is well maintained, its edges affixed each summer with an explosion of purple flowers. And while it is still a major attraction and favored route for modern travellers, the Yukon is trying to broaden its offering. Tourism here, particularly in four areas, winter travel, wilderness recreation, the convention business and so-called "destination" tourism. The fourth category is exemplified by a project of Canadian businessman Stanley Tooley, who is getting nearly \$100,000 from the tourism program toward the \$600,000 total cost of restoring and renovating three Klondike-era buildings—a general store, railway station and



Natives rallying in touch with beauty

paddle-wheel warehouse. His idea took shape in February this year. By May he was beginning construction, and on June 6 he opened for business with a combination general store, lunch and entertainment package for tourists taking bus excursions to Whitehorse from the Inside Passage cruise ship docked at Skagway, Alaska. In the process he has created an entirely new market. Admits Tooley, 35, a former supervisor with Northwest Telephone: "Without the tourists developing people there's as way we could have gotten this far."

Another Yukon businessman who has performed wonders in a short time is Michael Briss, 41, a former banker from Toronto who gave up everything for a homestead in the western Yukon in 1976. Just over a year ago he purchased Deadman Lodge on the edge of Klondike National Park on a German army officer.

The lodge was closed, "doomed to die," says Briss. But he started working with local wilderness guides and leavies put together a cross-country ski package that brought skiers in from as far away as Ontario. This summer tourists have been arriving from as far away as Austria to take advantage of the wilds and go fishing, hiking and snowmobiling nearby. Briss, whose calm demeanor belies the many years he spent studying Native traditions in the Far East, often unconsciously hesitates. "When people first arrive, they won't smile at you. They won't look you in the eye. That's the challenge. When they leave here, they should feel a little bit better than when they arrived." His wife, Yvonne, a registered massage therapist, offers massages after the evening sauna, and there is carrot cake and herbal tea in the restaurant, classical music over bobbinets and eggs in the

morning; and a Saturday night bash that brings in musicians from the surrounding community, not to mention his own staff headed by Ryan Borne. "The Klondike myth has been flogged to death. It's not the only strike in the bow. The potential is the Yukon."

Tourism officials in the N.W.T. are just as optimistic about the potential for their region, although their industry is in its infancy. In 1980 about 500 people visited the territories. Last summer the total was close to 60,000, roughly equal to the population of the entire territories. To keep the numbers growing, the territorial government announced

last week that it is embarking on a five-year strategy aimed on the concept of "year-round tourism," which will permit such opportunity as the R.W.T. to decide to what extent it wishes to chase the tourist dollar. The plan is based on a pilot project undertaken in the heartland of Pangnirtung, beginning in 1982. An initial study found that while the benefits of tourism there had been minimal, the problems associated with tourism were many. But bringing the industry up to modern standards is a slow process. Three years ago a place-ment of tourists from France arrived with vouchers for tea in an igloo, and with assurances that throughout their stay large quantities of "domestic" wine

Blue tourists in Caribou: The Klondike myth has been flogged to death





would be available for consumption. Not only had someone failed to tell the tourist operator that the boat replaced glass with wood-frame houses (most are color-painted) a couple of decades ago but that Pangnashung is a "dry" community—no alcoholic drinks are permitted any more.

While the Inuit have complained about tourists walking through their homes, unhindered, they also worried about the lack of jobs for their children once they were finished school. As a result, the community of 500 took a close look at the pros and cons of tourism and opted for a five-year program aimed at attracting a modest flow of visitors to the town. It created a community tourism board and adopted the motto "Watch us grow." If plans proceed on schedule, in 1988, the end of the five years, there will be as many as 36 new part-time jobs created to build tourism facilities and 65 others to operate three tourist sites. They are expected to spend \$600,000 on accommodations, food, guiding fees and arts and crafts during that period. Already, the board has hired a community host, designed and laid out hiking trails and planned an Inuit summer camp (from 1980) where tourists can view the Inuit lifestyle as it once was.

Some Northern officials argue that tourism conflicts less with the traditional lifestyle than work in a mine or on a ship. Says Katherine Trueman, a business development officer with the territorial government in Fredericton, N.S.: "A lot of people stress the social costs of tourism, but to me it is just part of a trend that began 800 years ago

when the whalers first started coming." Indeed, the new breed of tourism permits the Inuit to continue their traditional hunting and fishing economy while earning money to pay for a modern lifestyle, consuming consumer goods and heavy machinery, which represents modern life in the North. Says Susanne Rowlands, 27, a Parks Canada warden who sits on the tourism board: "There are not many jobs in the North

Four Inuit near Whitehorse, Thomas carrying vouchers for use in an igloo.



today. The tourist committee operates at the way the people want."

Still, there are those who are mistrustful of the government's intentions or who worry that it may proceed too fast. "They could kill the goose that lays the golden egg," says Skip Voorn, owner of Special Interest Tours, a Medora, Wash.-based firm that has been running high-priced, low-volume tour packages across the North, including the North Pole, since 1973. "I really don't think bureaucrats realize, for the most part, what can happen. If they get too greedy, they are simply going to destroy their livelihood," says Voorn, who has spent much of his life as a recreational marketing consultant. "Active Canada has so much more to offer than Arctic Alaska. It assumes me that it has not been discovered yet."

But those who have discovered the North are not always eager to share their experience. "It's different up there," says singer-songwriter Gordon Lightfoot. Almost every summer since 1971, Lightfoot has returned to northern Canada to spend three to five weeks canoeing. "I have getting back to basics and I love the animals," he says. "But most of us don't make a big deal about going there because we like to keep a lid on it." The notion of going where few people have gone before also appeals to hiker Jeanette Thomas. But at the same time, the fact that few Canadians have seen their North also saddens her. "For most of them," Thomas says regretfully, "the North is a vast unknown."

Wild Lake Cabin in Whitehorse and Sandra Rowlands in Yellowknife.

Doctors and

abortion

Ever since the Criminal Code of Canada was amended in 1969 to include provision for legal abortion, the nation's physicians have been divided on the issue. But last week the Canadian Medical Association (CMA) released an unprecedented survey that spelled out the attitude of the medical profession in detail. The poll revealed that Canada's doctors believe that present abortion legislation is vague, that it should be liberalized and that the federal government is evading its moral responsibility in regard to abortion and placing too much responsibility on the medical establishment. Said CMA spokesman Douglas Gieske: "The current legislation leaves the physicians and the medical profession in a vacuum."

Alarmed at the growing number of abortions in Canada, the CMA's governing council decided in 1981 that the abortion issue should be reviewed. To that end, the association polled more than 2,000 doctors and received replies from 1,683. The survey indicates that the medical profession is almost evenly split over the question of abortion as requested, but 68 per cent agreed that under a wide-ranging set of circumstances, including socioeconomic hardship or pregnancy due to rape or incest, the law should allow a woman to terminate her pregnancy during its first three months.

The Criminal Code permits an abortion only if the woman's health is endangered. More than half the doctors surveyed went the term "health" clarified. What is more, the majority of doctors dislike abortion committees that force the responsibility for abortion decisions onto doctors, according to CMA Director of Medical Services Dr. Norman De Sylva.

But already the CMA poll's legitimacy is under challenge. Anti-abortion groups charge that the poll was unfair because the majority of doctors solicited do not deal with abortion in their practices. "It is a pre-abortion poll," says Laura McArthur, president of the Toronto-based Right to Life Association.

Despite the poll findings, the federal government is not likely to amend current legislation unless Canadians can reach a consensus on the issue. And the reaction to the latest poll indicates that such an agreement will not likely develop for years—if not generations.

—JULIE VAN DUSEN in Ottawa.



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Tough talk by the Council of Churches

The theme of the conference was Jesus Christ—The Life of the World, and many hoped neo-conservatives and worship would dominate. But it soon became clear in Vancouver last week that more secular concerns would preoccupy the participants in the Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC). Even as the controversial assembly opened, the 800 delegates representing 300 churches and 400 million Protestant and Eastern Orthodox Christians worldwide were drawn into

heresy, which now includes a majority of Third World churches—a dramatic shift from its original, heavily North American and European church membership. As a result, in 1978 the WCC gave \$85,000 to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe to "combat racism" and in 1981 it gave \$125,000 to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). The council's political stance was emphasized during the early days of the current assembly in a speech by South African theologian Allan Rossouw, who

persecution of the Russian Orthodox Church. The most vocal of the dissenters, however, were the local and visiting fundamentalists. In meetings at a local school some 700 fundamentalists belated to Northern Irish Protestant leader Rev. Ian Paisley attack the members of the WCC as people "who have totally and utterly rejected the Lord Jesus Christ." He predicted that such people would go to hell. U.S. evangelist Bob Jones (whose Bob Jones University in South Carolina was recently denied its tax-exempt status for alleged racism) told the crowd that the WCC leaders were "demon incarnations, children of Satan," and that the Sixth Assembly had "a false God, a false gospel and foul preachers."

Caribbean theologian Philip Foster, general secretary to the assembly, brushed aside the fundamentalists' protests. "The political issue cannot be divorced from the issue of the people," he said. "From our very first assembly we have always been involved, naturally, in the issue of nuclear disarmament and human rights." In support of that theme, delegates listened to a wide variety of speakers last week, including a Ugandan bishop who spoke eloquently about African poverty, a woman labor organizer from the Bolivian tin mines and Dr. Helen Caldicott, an antinuclear activist and narrator of the controversial Canadian film *If You Love This Planet*, which the U.S. justice department recently labeled foreign propaganda.

As the assembly continues this week, delegates will resume their discussions. By the third week they plan to produce three sets of reports that will be used as a basis for the decisions and final recommendations of the Sixth Assembly. Clearly, the WCC's final recommendations will be influenced by the activities of what recent clerical meetings, among them the U.S. National Conference of Catholic Bishops in May, which condemned the first-strike use of nuclear weapons and endorsed a nuclear freeze, and last winter's Committee of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops, which produced the much-delayed pastoral letter titled *Nuclear Dilemmas on the Economic Crisis*.

With discussion topics ranging from *Strategies for Stopping the Arms Race* to *The Peace of Liberation, Armed Struggle or Nonviolence*, the activities of the World Council of Churches appears to be assured.

—JOHN FAIRBANKS in Vancouver



Paisley and fundamentalists: charges of false gospel and promotion of the devil

choosing matches with 300 right-wing Protestant fundamentalists, who persecuted the opening and charged that the council supported communism.

Despite the protests, delegate speeches during the first week of the conference at the University of British Columbia defended the council's grants to African guerrilla movements, abhorred nuclear militarism and even attacked the host province's recent tough anti-cracking measures in a letter signed by five leading Canadian churches.

The statements quickly dispelled any neo-conservative speculation that the Geneva-based organization, formed in 1948, would shy away from controversial issues. The left-wing concerns of the WCC are a logical reflection of its mem-

bered his fellow delegates that "many Christians in the Third World" are concerned that "the issue of peace will be separated from the issue of justice, making 'peace' primarily a North American concern."

The WCC's views did little to advance the cause of Christian secularism. Pope John Paul II sent a message saying earlier between the Vatican and the WCC had "advanced the cause of Christian unity," but other religious organizations were less satisfied. The Salvation Army, along with two small churches, withdrew from the WCC following the 1981 assembly grant. This year a group called Christian Solidarity International arrived in Vancouver to protest the WCC's position on state

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New discord over spraying

Two months ago 36 property owners attracted worldwide attention when they went to the provincial Supreme Court in Sydney, N.S., to seek a permanent injunction against the herbicides 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. At that time, they believed that the provincial government would suspend both

ground and aerial spraying of the chemicals until this month, when Mr. Justice Weir's decision on the ban is expected. But recently the province issued permits to two companies not involved in the court trial—Boustead-Murray Paper Co. and Scott Maritime Ltd., a pulp company—to ground spray a

combined 5,000 acres in the southern and north-central parts of Nova Scotia with a mixture of the same chemicals. The spraying is scheduled to begin in the next few weeks.

The environmentalists are concerned about the spraying primarily because the chemical dioxin 2,3,7,8 (TCDF) appears in trace amounts in 2,4,5-T. Some medical experts have associated dioxin with the development of birth defects and spontaneous abortions. A number of scientists, including Alan Poland at the University of Wisconsin, have also linked dioxin with cancer—a claim that was centered at the trial by Robert Kilgus, chairman of the pesticide advisory committee to the British government. Environmentalists argue that because of the suspected health hazards many jurisdictions in the world—including Sweden and the Canadian provinces of Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia—have either restricted or banned the use of one or both chemicals. The forest industries, on the other hand, say that they must spray with the herbicides in order to inhibit the growth of hardwood and brush in its stands of softwood trees.

The provincial government has been caught in the crossfire between the two opposing factions. "The province," says John Ransom, an information officer for the Nova Scotia department of the environment, "cannot legally refuse to give permits [for ground spraying] in areas not covered in the court action unless they are deemed an environmental, technical or health grounds." However, the provincial cabinet did respond to requests over aerial spraying of the two herbicides and in July, 1992, suspended the practice and referred it to a royal commission on forest management.

Environmentalists are also concerned that the government has asked Scott Maritime Ltd. to take over the task of informing the public on a voluntary basis about its spraying. In 1981, they charge, the company sprayed without a permit and was not prosecuted. "The government is not behaving responsibly," says Elizabeth May, a recent law school graduate and an opponent of the action, "when it asks for voluntary co-operation from people who break a law." However, Scott has advertised its plans in newspapers.

But the ads are unlikely to mollify the environmentalists. Three groups in the Canso-Berkeley-Cookstown region, where the spraying will take place, have called for a boycott of Scott products. For her part, May has not decided what the next move will be. But she says that "if they start spraying before Stan's decision comes down, we will have to do something."

—MICHAEL CLUTTON in Sydney

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YOUTH

'Warm line' for idle kids

Camille, 11, was worried about her boyfriend, who was torturing a nice boy named Neil by playing hard to get. Camille was also concerned about Neil, who was to spend over his unrequited love that he was trying at times. So she decided to find help, calling a special children's line she had seen advertised at her Toronto school. "I do not have a problem," she told the sympathetic counsellor, "but I think I am going to have one soon." The counsellor related Camille's and comforted her to talk about her concerns with her friends.

An innovative form of counselling's phone connection, the line, called Kids' Connection, was set up last March. It is rapidly gaining popularity as a way to help prevent what have become day care jobs are sitting at home by themselves feeling lonely, bored or worried, waiting for their parents to come home from work. Although similar services exist in the United States, Kids' Connection is unique in Canada and is funded by a \$60,000 job creating grant from the federal government. Now Quebec's Office of Child Care Services has expressed an interest in the service.

Kids' Connection is called a "warm line" rather than a hotline so that children do not feel they need a crisis to justify calling. Elizabeth Ferguson, the 26-year-old community worker who organizes the service, says that its three staff counsellors, who are paid an annual salary of about \$18,000, receive as many as 75 calls a week. There is the occasional crisis call, such as the anonymous 13-year-old girl who first called if the phone was tapped, then whispered a tale of parental beatings. (Ferguson referred her to the Children's Aid Society.) But most calls are routine because they are heard. To relieve boredom, the counsellors offer suggestions from the agency's list of 50 pastimes. "Practice your throwing arm using a rolled-up sock and a wastepaper basket," reads one suggestion. Love book distractions include cutting up newspapers and shopping daddy's shoes.

Because job creation grants are not renewable, Ferguson is trying to find permanent funding for the kids' counselling service. At the same time, the agency has another project in the works: a nationwide "warm line" for troubled parents.

—BRIAN D. JENNINGS in Toronto.

BOOKS

MOON DELUSION

By Frederick Barthelme
(General Publishing, 256 pages, \$22.95)

Frederick Barthelme's short stories have disturbed, amazed or puzzled readers of *The New Yorker* for two years. Sparse, sophisticated and modern, the writing is easily comprehensible. In a typical Barthelme story, a girl introduces herself to a man by pretending to want to use his telephone. She convinces him to go to a strange bar, and then persuades him to allow a total stranger to drive his Ford 16 around the block in that story, *Wet*. And the 38 stories in Barthelme's new collection, *Moon Delusion*, the reader constantly wonders what is going on. It is a question to which Barthelme refuses to give any easy answers.

Barthelme places his stories in a dreamlike world—extra, haunting, strange, but somehow familiar and somehow ordinary. "Slink's idea of dessert," says an unusual restaurant patron in *Ona Plumb*, "is a weekend with wet hair in a custom wagon." Barthelme writes with such confidence that the reader accepts the writer's world and the logic of the customer's assessment of Slink's even though it neither makes sense nor explains why Slink's is Barthelme's stories function within their own peculiar context. Arriving at their inevitably muted and inconclusive endings is like waking up.

The sense of humor that informs Barthelme's stories is sometimes subtle enough to be startling. His protagonists are as likely to be called "Piercing" "you" or "I" but they are always a passive and innocent set of eyes. The salesgirl "you" has always been secretly watching get together and take "you" out to lunch. "We're professionals," one of them says in *Shakespeare*, "like moderns. We make women nervous and we make the men feel cheated, and that's not as easy as it sounds." In *Saturday*, a stranger in a supermarket "is staring at your frozen waffles. He smiles. It is not a pleasant smile meaning 'You, the fresh is weak,' but a smile more on the order of 'This poor bastard is buying frozen waffles'."

Although Barthelme's effects often have the nightmarish quality of Kafka, there is nothing anything fantastic about his writing. Characters do not turn into insects or become prisoners. Their peculiar fate is simply to be dropped, ending, without explanation,

into the shopping malls, apartments, offices and homes of the latter half of the 20th century. In such a world the mysterious adult relationship that fiction is an often built with simply do not exist. They do not get girl. Reasons do not become clear. In fact, as in *Freud*, nothing much ever happens. "I hear her talking to him, whispering, but I can't make out what's being said. I wonder if I should go ahead and leave without saying goodbye, but I decide that would be worse than staying, so I sit and drink my coffee."

An unpretentious and unambitious sense of loneliness pervades Barthelme's stories. Eye contact and the occasional touch of a finger on an arm are about as close as his characters ever get to one another. Their alienation, and the random nature of their encounters, form the basis of his fiction. Why should stories add up, Barthelme asks again and again, when the world they are written about does not? Why indeed, "you" ask yourself. Unable to come up with an answer, "you" settle back and discover that *Moon Delusion* is a refreshingly honest, frighteningly funny book. —DAVID MACPHERSON

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 *The Little Drummer Girl*, In Christ (1)
- 2 *Charlotte*, King (2)
- 3 *White Gold Warden*, Goodreads (2)
- 4 *Andromeda*, Under (2)
- 5 *Years of the Heart*, Goodford (2)
- 6 *2000 Odyssey Two*, Clarke (1)
- 7 *Return of the Ark*
- 8 *Piercing*, Briggs, Strach (1)
- 9 *The Summer of Katya*, Thompson (1)
- 10 *Secret into Ball*, Greville (1)

Nonfiction

- 1 *In Search of Excellence*, Peters and Waterman Jr. (3)
- 2 *Magnum*, Van der (2)
- 3 *The Last Lines*, Manchester (2)
- 4 *The Price of Power*, Nevill (2)
- 5 *Out on a Limb*, MacLean (2)
- 6 *Penttil*, Thomas and Morgan With
- 7 *The Outpost*, Morgan (1)
- 8 *Jackie's Worst Book*, Ponds (1)
- 9 *The P.P. Van Dyke*, Egan (1)
- 10 *The Love You Make*, Brown and Gosses (1)

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THE STAR CHAMBER
Directed by Peter Hyams

The idea of *The Star Chamber* is an intriguing one for a movie: a self-appointed court of judges, feeling powerless within a legal system that from Milton, dispenses its own form of lethal justice. The clandestine court meets at a judge's house, reviews cases, passes death sentences and then advances, leaving the executors to the wifely, silent hands of a hit man. The movie, however, is a curious, maddening mixture of intelligent inquiry and slick film-making that borders on the sensational. It raises a number of important, frustrating issues: is the law misused as such? Who, if anyone, has the right to take justice into his own hands? But *The Star Chamber* seems more concerned with the foot and car chases and epic sword fights. The result: is this ending a John in Cornell novel into which script pages of a TV police series have been randomly spliced?

Despite the schizophrenic tone, *The Star Chamber* has an interestingly compelling drive as it follows events leading to the induction of a new member into the secret circle. (A judge who took himself through the mouth during a sentimental dinner in his honor had left a vacant seat.) Steven Haden (Michael Douglas) is a young judge haunted by the contradictions of the law who is torn by conflict when he must rule that a killer of old women go free on the technicality of an illegal police search. Later, when a young boy is murdered

and sexually mutilated and the alleged killers go free on yet another technicality, Haden finds his position as a judge untenable. He challenges the justice of the law but has to condemn what he knows to be morally wrong. A friend, another judge (Hal Holbrook), hints at a solution to Haden's dilemma and offers him a seat on the star chamber.

Ironically (and *The Star Chamber* is rife with ironies), Haden finds he still cannot live with himself. The court orders the execution of two men who, though they are despicable creatures, are clearly afterward proved innocent while the execution mechanism has already been set in motion. One of the legal flaws in the movie is that the police never notice that all those freed killers are being dispatched systematically. Finally, in true movie fashion, a police detective (Viggo Mortensen) arrives just in time to save the victim's father, who has been trying to warn the victims, from a hit man's gun, and the film turns into a standard suspense thriller with a desecrated warehouse setting. The lighting in that scene resembles that of the futuristic *Blade Runner*, and on the whole the movie has an artificial, overly stylized look to it.

Looking and sounding more and more like his father, Kirk, Michael Douglas gives a committed but largely unexceptional performance. The truly ordinary work is appropriately left to Hal Holbrook. The intent was apparently to show evil emerging from beneath, but honesty was — LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

A man about the house

MR. MOM

Directed by Stan Dragoti

For generations, movies, television and comic strips have enjoyed joking fun at male movie macho kitzes in frilly aprons who wash the lines and, in Ted Kerner's case, rub the French toast. In *Mr. Mom*, the most recent recycling, the kitz is Jack (Michael Keaton), a mid-off executive engineer who serves up burned beans with vinegared pride while his scarier-beamed wife, Caroline (Teri Hatcher), brings home the bacon. The movie, an overblown sitcom, betrays a low sense of humor in the opening shot as a grumpy Jack steps into the shower still wearing his pyjamas bottoms.

According to *Mr. Mom*, a decent man will not only forget to undress for the shower but will also send his children to the bathtub with their mothers on. The effort, not-so-decent even, is schenking, candy-gestures, exemplified by Martin Mull, as Caroline's boss, who wants to bed her after she serves an unlikely ad deal with a tuna margarine. In the plot's obvious logic, Caroline's career is only a device for setting up an unbounded suspicion of adultery in the end. Jack, who has started playing poker for neighborhood women, gets the chance to prove his lively manhood, regain his job and street-wise nose as cock of the walk.

Although the cast is full of young talents, *Mr. Mom* serves few of them well. Keaton, an alumnus of the U-2ated *The Mary Tyler Moore* Movie and his dismal equal, Mull, has a pitiful charm. He is asked to do everything but turn over the wheel, and he does much of it with restraint and integrity. Gurr faces along with his usual cocktail waitress baguette is much the same scene as he did in *On the Beach* and

Tooled Mull's brand of concrete snicker is as much like *How to Succeed in Business* as that they might as well be *Business* ones. The film's few flowers of humor belong to Ana Jillian as Caroline's best friend and Valeri Brundage as a tough television repairwoman. Still, Brundage seems too young to take on character cases.

Mr. Mom, calculated to please, looks like an anthology of every snafu of the past decade. The household is pure



Keaton and his changes: role reversal

Spitzberg's suburban and sloppy. When bits of stick fruit, matches of music from *Jaws*, *Rocky* and *Charity for Pure* supply the missing punch line. In fact, even the infrequent snigger has seen all of it before. Although *Mr. Mom* was short, it ran shorter—at 30 minutes and better on Sept. 18, 1992, when Lucy and Ethel worked in Kerner's *Kinky Kitchen* while Ruddy demolished the Rindorf kitchen making uric on pills.

—BILL MACVIGAR

OBITUARY

A gentleman of character

Consider-bare actor Raymond Hart Massey, who died last week of pneumonia in a Beverly Hills, Calif., hospital at the age of 86, achieved the highest accolades of his career playing U.S. President Abraham Lincoln. One critic, commenting on the tall 5-foot-11, gaunt, silver-haired actor's Broadway performance in 1937, *Abe Lincoln in Illinois*, said Massey "hook the face of Lincoln off the penny and put it into the hearts of millions of Americans." He was only one of several Canadians of his era to achieve stardom in America. Another Tennessee, Mary Pickford, became "America's Sweetheart." And, also in the 1930s, the woman then considered America's greatest cross-dresser, Marie Dressler, came from Colwyn, Ont.

Though Massey became an American citizen in 1944, he was unquestionably Canadian, born to a name that is now a household word. His older brother, Vincent, became the country's first Canadian-born Governor General, and the family was so much celebrated for its philanthropy as for the pioneering business acumen that created the Massey farm implements company, which eventually grew into the Massey-Ferguson empire.

To the present generation, Massey is best known as the avuncular Dr. Leonard Gillespie in the 1961-1968 TV series *Dr. Kildare*. But that was, sadly, as a rich man's movie. He had already predicted in more than 40 films. John Brown in *Santa Fe Trail* (1940). The power-hungry publisher in *The Postcard* (1948), the patriarch in *Nowhere to Go* (1949) and another patriarch in *Saints and Sinners* (1950). Father-figure roles suited the craggy-faced actor who already looked mature, reliable and seasoned even in his salad days. He had what is necessary in a character actor—single character, and his presence in a face.

The author of two autobiographies, *A World I Won* (1976) and *When Did I Go Wrong* (1979), Massey sketched the usual route of Hollywood memoirs. The usual were free of gossip and self-suppressing anecdotes, the tone was understated, as did his stage work and movies. He said of a gentleman: "To say he was that—a gentleman and forever dependable—was to be a fitting enough eulogy."

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

A living voice of ancient tradition

When 200 Inuit from Greenland, Alaska and Canada arrived in Prosser Bay last week for the Third Circumpolar Conference, they were not surprised by the high summer temperatures of 10°C or the late-eight sunsets. What amazed the foreign guests was the press coverage covering the conference on environmental and political issues, fully a third of the 109 press were Inuit themselves, sporting the T-shirts and carrying the equipment of Canada's youngest network, the Inuit Broadcasting Corp. And the CBC was more than just the most visible observer at last week's conference. It played the complex role of media co-ordinator, official archivist and producer of 15 hours of live coverage—comparable to the CBC's 170-hour marathon of last June's Conservative leadership convention in St. John's. "We saw in every bit of hardware, every wire, all of our seven cameras. This was our biggest effort to date and our finest hour."

Canada's youthful broadcasting pioneer is unique: native-operated and native-controlled. The CBC, which began broadcasting in January 1962, is the living voice of ancient traditions, the spokesman-chronicler of the Inuit. Taped at the CBC's national political organization of the country's 25,000 Inuit and the model in which other native groups in other countries aspire. Today 30 northern communities are tuned in to the CBC's weekly five hours of original Inuit-language current affairs and entertainment programming—especially, the phone-in event affairs Journal Quot (Come Together), traditional three-act plays and political speeches. Last year, when the Northwest Territories voted to split the region into 16 political entities, the CBC was credited for the 50-per-cent Inuit voter turnout.

In short, Canada's most northern citizens are currently participating in a brave attempt to demonstrate one of the most powerful agents of cultural domination. Joseph Peddyet, 1963's 54-year-

old president, believes that television may become the medium for reintegrating farflung communities whose dialects become mutually unintelligible. "Now that communication is improving again," he says, "I think we will win back our common language."

Peddyet has been working toward his dream of independent Inuit television for most of his adult life. In 1970, while trying to start Inuit-language radio, he urged the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission to make Inuit-controlled programming a condition for any TV licenses granted for the North. There

solutions lie in broadcast English-language channels in the Far North. That made more permanent Inuit institutions imperative. The Inuit convinced the CBC to grant them their own frequency in April, 1983. As a result of its share of a \$48-million federal grant earmarked for the development of native programming, the CBC now has the financial stability to make long-term plans. Meanwhile, using a \$300,000 grant from employment and immigration, the network will begin training an additional 100 Inuit producers at Nauyas, Labrador, in August.

And from Quesit, the CBC's program schedule is irregular and experimental. Whatever its producers think important gets airtime: a documentary on a walrus hunt; a country and western concert by Charlene Fontaine; a patient and subtle studio interview with two old women from Baskin Island, in which they finger old fets and sleds and play as they recall moments of traditional songs. Often the footage has a catastrophic, low-budget feel. But their productions occasionally soar with a unique visual magic: wide panoramas of elongated villages perched on the white northern shore, sudden close-ups of old Inuit hands performing an ancient skill.

Despite its brevity, technical shortcomings, the CBC has broken the ice. Following its lead, Vancouver has agreed to give the Wu-Wu-Tay Native Communications Society of St. John's, Nfld., access to an radio channel to carry One and Other Inuit-language radio early next year. Gail Valenzuela, professor of communications at Concordia University in Montreal, points out emphatically, "The real question is what will happen in three stations in 20 years. Will native-language programming be able to compete for the attention of the viewer?" But Peddyet is more than optimistic. "It appears that we as control tv's potentially destructive influence," he says. And in controlling the medium, they may be discovering a new control over the future of their people.

—Val Riffe



Reporter Anne Hansen with CBC crew in Prosser Bay: unique network

was a clear need for the 50-year-old Northern Service provide relatively little radio programming on Inuit and has only one Inuit TV staff, 55-year-old Elsie Menard of Montreal. News Editor Goodridge, a former member of the CBC's 1978 Terrence committee on the communications needs of the North, "Inuit TV even its existence to the CBC's inactivity."

Thanks to Peddyet's intervention, the CBC agreed that Inuit-language programming should form part of the national broadcast via its new generation of Inuit satellites. By 1985 plans projects by the Inuit Tapscott and the Northern Quebec Inuit had treated staff and ran pilot broadcasts. Then came a new threat from the private sector: the CBC was on the verge of losing Canadian Satellite Communica-

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Big bucks for the big boys

By Allan Fotheringham

There is such a pandemonium country, all budding and tender-footed, ubiquitous, dance what we are told to do by our government of which none better. In other jurisdictions they would not and never bearing out on their transients. Here, we roll over and kick our supple paws in the air, never complaining, adopting our favored public stances. Finally, we refer here to the scenarios of our beloved masters in Ottawa, appearing on television and pleading with us from platforms to practise restraint, to subdue our greedy impulses and to fall in line with Six-and-Five. We must be honest with our ourselves, proclaims the Prime Minister, and he promises to level with us as to how bad the business conditions are. He will be frank. He will reveal all.

How frank is the government he has invoked for 35 years? It still shudders from public new the salaries of the high corporate thinkers who are urging us to such in the old gut and have high in Sun-claim the belly grant from the Canadian Pacific empire, has been the point man out front, blocking for Mr Trudeau is the campaign to keep individual and union members from such, by the way, does Mr. Sinclair, the apostle of thrift, make? You can't find out in Canada—simply because the government that Mr. Just Society heads hasn't the courage to change the regulations so we can discover such things.

It's one of the most disgraceful aspects of this sparse country that we have to go to the much more democratic Americans to find out how much Canadian executives make. The United States Securities and Exchange Commission requires—wonderly—that any company that offers debt securities in the United States or whose stocks trade on U.S. exchanges must reveal the pay of the outfit's five highest-paid executives. This squeaky country, the one called Canada, requires only "total remuneration" of officers and directors—meaning that it's all hidden in one. Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *Saskatoon News*.

great makeshift, individual pay safety shields.

So while you're being asked to eye the macaroni, we know that the total headline for Imperial Oil Chairman Donald K. McEwen went from \$353,550 in 1981 to \$596,580 in 1982. How do we know? Because you can find out in Washington—but you can't in Canada. The wackadoodle Massey-Ferguson Ltd. ended 1982 with a loss of \$518 million. But the Toronto farm equipment outfit paid its chairman and chief executive officer, Victor Rice, a whopping \$443,814.

The compensation package for these



boardroom types include base pay and bonuses, plus a few kick-in-the-butt such as free cars, club memberships, houses and other doodads. When you average out the loot given to 135 Canadian executives at 27 corporations, it went up 12 per cent from 1981 to 1982. (The consumer price index rose 3.9 per cent over the same period, but I guess these guys don't go in the grocery much.)

I like P.J. Urie, born of Melville Mines, whose wallet went up from \$131,008 to \$360,000, a pay increase of 169 per cent. Or Edward G. Battie, president of Noranda Energy Resources, whose total package topped up 36 per cent, from \$190,300 to \$257,600. Charles Brindley of the Beagren whisky people, who owns the pouting Bopco and saved the Montreal Concordes, had his pay increased from \$623,430 to \$740,480 but also had a little benefit worth more than \$1 million which helped his total climb to \$2,018,770. You're probably impressed, but his brother, Edgar, wasn't. He made \$2,033,287.

It's so much fun, tripping around in these details of our business houses with information supplied to us by a foreign country, our own politicians feeling that it would be somehow useless if such embarrassing stuff were let loose in public here. Some Petro-Canada, which has received so many of our tax dollars due to Ottawa's generosity? Three of their five top guys had pay increases, group Vice-President G.R. Harrison going from \$176,712 to \$241,035, which strikes us as better than a ship in the face with a wet fish. (Smiling Jack Goldstein, the chairman

and chief executive officer, was awarded \$2.6 million when he announced his retirement—plus \$27,500 monthly for eight years as a "consulting fee.")

What about my old friend Big John Sinclair, who has become such a fan of Six-and-Five lately? He's given up the big job at the railway and now just runs up Esderpraxis, so he took home a paltry \$228,344, down from 1981's \$366,288. You'll be glad to know that the beloved Bill Canada, whose record-making cheap gas \$630,308, managed a raise for him and three others of their top five. The one Mr. McEwen

W. Griffin, an executive vice-president only fifth on the Beagren pecking order, whose pay went from \$260,496 to \$303,064—which is more than all of Canadian National's top five men combined.

Of 27 Canadian companies surveyed, only nine reported declines in total compensation to their top leaders. MacMillan Bloedel Chairman Robert MacMillan, with an annual company loss of \$55 million, dropped from \$381,443 to \$368,397. De lauz matter? Melville Mines lost \$74.5 million, but veep J.P.L. Buchanan went from \$99,683 to \$115,353, and another v.p., J.C. Poon, went from \$76,455 to \$106,969. Seems like a good place to work, if anyone is looking for a job.

Where the unemployment needs to be applied is in the ranks of the Liberal government, which is yellow-furred and sneering at the thought of its corporate friends and campaign donors—a classed government that is afraid to let us see what we can get from across the border.



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